AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES!

WE ARE AT THE

Front Again!

MESSRS. ELSON & FOSTER

are now prepared to give their personal and undivided attention to sales by Auction of all kinds, such as Real Estate, Furniture, Houses, Bankrupt Stocks, and special lines of Merchandise. All sales will be made by our Colonel Elson in person, thus giving the owner the benefit of his superior judgment and experience.

ELSON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st.

By ELSON & FOSTER.

$20,000!

PAWNBROKER'S SALE

We will sell at

Public Auction,

at our Store, No. 85 and 87 Market-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 23 and 24, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., the whole of the

Unredeemed Pledges to Date

of Mr. A. Goldsmith, 468 State-st., consisting of a large assortment of Diamond Pins, Rings and Studs, Clusters and Solitaires, from one to two and a half carats, 1 magnificent Diamond Set, 150 Gold American, Swiss and English Watches, 400 Silver Watches, assorted, solid Gold Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, Opera Glasses, &c., &c.

The whole to be sold without reserve, for cash, in order to rearrange the business on a new basis as early as possible after New Year.

ELISON & FOSTER,
Auctioneers.

Great Peremptory Sale

OF

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES

HELD BY THE

GRAND CENTRAL LOAN OFFICE,

No. 465 State-st.,

On Monday and Tuesday, Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 23 and 24, at 3 o'clock and 7 1-2 o'clock,

CONSISTING OF

$10,000 Worth of

Diamond Sets, Rings, and Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, Beautiful Gold Jewelry, Vest and Opera Chains, Pins, Rings, Lockets, Clocks, Opera Glasses, Ladies' Furs.

Also a splendid line of Fancy Goods for Holiday Presents. Sale positive and without reserve. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
85 and 87 South Canal-st.

CONTINUED SALE

OF

Unredeemed Pledges

HELD BY

A. LIPMAN,

Pawnbroker,

By auction, Monday, Dec. 23, 1872, at the salesrooms of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., No. 85 and 87 South Canal-st., the remainder of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Pins, and Sets in great variety, Fine Gold Jewelry, Opera and Vest Chains, Lockets, Guns, Gallery Opera Glasses, Mantel Clocks, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, &c.

By order of A. LIPMAN.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Shirts and Drawers, Woollens, Furs, Fancy Goods, and a stock of Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock

At Butters' Auction Rooms, 85 and 87 South Canal-st. The stock is fresh and desirable.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Horses, Carriages, Cutters, and Harness

On TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Exchange, Nos. 85 and 87 West Washington-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2,000 Volumes of

MISCELLANEOUS

AND

CLASSICAL BOOKS

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

WE SHALL CLEAN OUT

On Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

800 CASES

MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS', & CHILDREN'S

Boots and Shoes

A good line of WOMEN'S and MISSES' wear will be offered, and they WILL GO which buyers should make a note of.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FINE FUR SETS, SHELL BOXES, AND FANCY GOODS

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 9½ a. m.,

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Our Tuesday's Auction Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

Piece Goods, Clothing, & Gents' Furnishing Goods,

WILL ALSO INCLUDE

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

Fancy Toilet Soaps, and a line of Men's and Boys' Caps, Turbans, and Army Clothing.

SALE TUESDAY, DEC. 24, AT 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1872. NUMBER 126.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BARGAINS

IN

Elegant & Useful Goods

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S,

329 WEST MADISON-ST.

Fancy Striped Dress Silks and Plain Colored Silks at prices lower by $10 to $35 on a dress than can be bought elsewhere.

Black Silks 20 per cent below market prices.

Lyons Cloak Velvets $4 to $6 per yard lower than lowest market prices.

Paisley Shawls reduced to almost half price.

All Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices.

Elegant line of Lace and Embroidered Sets, H'k'fs, Collars, &c., at very low prices.

Rich assortment of Real Point, Applique, Thread, and Malta Collars, H'k'fs, &c., at half price.

Very full assortment of Ladies' Silk Ties, Scarfs, Bows, and Fichus.

Large lot of pretty Ottoman Stripe Scarfs for the neck, very cheap.

HOLIDAY GOODS

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Are offering selections from every department of their Retail Stores, comprising articles especially adapted for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at greatly reduced prices. Rich Laces, Cambric Hdkfs., Irish and French Poplins, Rich Dress Fabrics, Black Silks, Fancy and Plain Colored Silks, at great bargains; Housekeepers' Goods, House Furnishing Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Underwear, Fans, Camel's Hair Shawls, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, at great reduction from former prices. Embroideries, Mourning Goods, Misses' and Children's Suits, at large reduction from former prices. Kid Gloves, Fabric Gloves, &c.

State and Twentieth-sts., Madison and Market-sts.

Holiday Goods.

Ladies can find elegant lines of Silk Neck Wear, Gloves, Mittens, Collars, Cuffs, Smoking Jackets, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., for presents for their gentlemen friends, at lowest prices, at

WILSON BROS.,

318 Wabash-av.,

35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House)

CHICAGO,

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

Splendid Holiday Chromo,

MOTHER IS OUT,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 118 West Washington-st. 128 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

CONFECTIONERY.

PURE CONFECTIONERY

DURING HOLIDAY WEEK

M. E. PAGE & CO.

Will RETAIL CANDY at LOW PRICES at their Factory,

99 South Green-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

At Retail.

SUITABLE

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

LATEST DESIGNS OF

China, richly gilded and decorated, Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets, Cuspadores, Tete-a-tete & Toy Sets, Motto Cups, and Saucers, and Mugs.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

Bohemian Glass, Vases, Punch Bowls, Cologne and Liquor Sets, Parian Statuettes and Vases, Lava Figures, Vases, Cuspadores and Smoking Sets, all of own direct importation, and sold for less than by any house in the city. It will well pay to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER,

73 WABASH-AV.

At Israel's Pharmacy,

822 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, can be found a beautiful selection of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

AND

FINE JEWELRY

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

Come and examine our large stock before purchasing elsewhere, and thereby save your money.

R. J. MORSE,

449 Wabash-av.

☞ Open every evening until 8 o'clock during the month of December.

GRAND OPENING!

DAY AND EVENING, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT

McELWAIN'S

Jewelry Store,

Corner State and Randolph-sts.

MARION

U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS,

GILES, WALES & CO. 12 Maiden Lane, New York.

MUSICAL.

Hallet, Davis & Co.

PIANOS.

Seventy-five First Premiums Awarded for BEST PIANO.

20,000 have been manufactured and are now in use.

These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,

Sole Northwestern Agent,

Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Parties wishing to pay by instalments can be accommodated.

PIANOS,

Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,

Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,

General Agents for the State of Illinois.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

251 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

OVERSHOES.

ARCTIC OVERSHOES

AT

WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

M. D. WELLS & CO.,

MADISON AND MARKET-STS.

WANTED.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN

WANTED

By a first-class New York Jobbing House on Broadway, two first-class salesmen, one who is acquainted with Northern Illinois and Wisconsin merchants; also one for Indian Territory. None need apply who cannot undoubtedly control trade when they visit New York. Apply to

PORTER, PIERCE & CO.,
211 West Madison-st.

STATIONERY.

PAPER,

Blank Books and Stationery,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

STATIONERS,

Blank Book Makers, Printers, and Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.,

CHICAGO.

Books and Printing for the new year should be ordered without delay.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Photograph Paper Weights, Stands and Albums, Musical Albums, Fine Pocket Books and Portmonnaies, Leather and Fancy Wood Writing Desks, Leather, Glass and Bronze Fancy Goods, Library and Office Inkstands, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Cribbage Boards, Backgammon Boards, Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, Fine Pocket Knives, Diaries for 1873, etc.

The largest assortment of Fine Stationery in Chicago, at moderate prices.

J. M. W. JONES,

STATIONER,

PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

68 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

GENTS' GOODS.

EXQUISITE

Neck Dressings,
Silk Mufflers,
Velvet House Coats,
Emb'd Suspenders,
Silk Umbrellas,
Robes de Chambre,
Dress Shirts, Etc.

Paris and London Novelties,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Very Suitable and Useful Presents, AT POPULAR PRICES.

BROWN, PRIOR & FISK,

441 WABASH-AV.

Open every EVENING until Jan. 1.

FINANCIAL.

DIG.

Having the most extensive and complete system for the collection of claims ever devised, we make the claims of merchants, manufacturers, and heavy dealers a specialty. A retained attorney in every town. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 East Washington-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES

I will buy at market price.

R. D. STILES,
130 South Clark-st., Room 5.

HOLIDAY GIFT.

SOMETHING NEW!

THE

Lover's Thermometer!

A novel application of science to their affections; tells the precise degree of Love or otherwise the holder has in his or her composition. A choice Holiday Gift for your

SWEETHEART!

Sent free by mail on receipt of $1.50. Address

ISAAC A. POOL, 52 Walnut-st., Chicago.

The trade supplied. Agents wanted. Also for sale by J. C. LANGGUTH, 134 State-st., or VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., 138 to 144 State-st.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL,

NEW YORK.

The public are respectfully informed that there is no interruption of business at this Hotel on account of the late fire. But a small portion of our house was injured, and the same is already in process of renovation.

DARLING, GRISWOLD & CO., Proprietors.
New York, Dec. 13, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHESS & CHECKER MEN

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SHOULDER BRACES.

DR. MARSH'S CHEST EXPANDING SUSPENDER BRACE will correct stooping and round shoulders. The very best shoulder brace made and applied at the Radical Cure Truss office of MARSH & SOWLES, 289 Wabash-av.

GIVEN AWAY.

One pound of the finest new currants is presented to every purchaser of one pound of our tea during Christmas and New Year. Our 81 teas are unequalled in this city.

CHICAGO TEA COMPANY,
39 Dearborn-st.

DRY GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage),

"For Christmas."

We have made such sweeping reductions in prices, in many lines of fine goods, as to present unusual opportunities for the selection of valuable Presents. Rare Bargains in rich Silks and Velvets, elegant Paris Suits of our own importation, Camel's Hair Cloth Costumes, Velvet Cloaks and Polonaises, Cloth Sacques and Dolmans, Real India Shawls, both plain and filled centres, Seal Cloaks, Fine Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Ties, Scarfs, Silk Fichus, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fr. Cambric Initial and Hem'd Hdkfs., Silk Hdkfs., Mufflers, Nubias. "Specialties" in Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Gloves, Hosiery, and Underwear, Cardigan Jackets, Waists, Leggings, and other Knit Goods, Felt Skirts, Piano and Table Covers, Tidies, Matched Damask Sets, Cloths and Napkins, Worsted Quilts,

"RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS,"

New styles of Belts and Satchels,

"JET JEWELRY,"

Fancy Combs, Pocketbooks, etc., etc., etc.

We are also offering in each department special selections of attractive "Novelties" suited to the tastes and purses of all classes.

"Prices to Suit the Times!"

AT

235 AND 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

AT COST.

RETAIL.

In order to reduce stock rapidly, we have determined to offer our entire stock of

DRY GOODS

At cost, until we have sold

$50,000.

This includes a new line of Beaver Cloaks, with Capes, Paisley Shawls from recent importer's auction sales, Dress Goods, Black and Colored Silks, Lyons Velvets, Linen and Cotton Goods, Woollens, Beavers and Flannels, Gloves, Hosiery, Hdkfs., Laces, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c. In fact the entire stock, without reserve, strictly by the cost mark, making it the cheapest store at which to Buy Dry Goods in Chicago.

The "Original Burnt District Store."

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.,

103 EAST MADISON-ST.

N. B.—Persons who bought of us in July, when we were selling at cost, will know that we mean what we say. Our store will be open evenings.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public of our removal from 832 and 834 State-st. to the new and spacious store

26 AND 28 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

Where can always be found the largest and best assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Whiskays in the city.

SCHWAB, McQUAID & CO.

REMOVAL.

C. GERSTENBERG

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Charles Gill and L. Rolland, under the firm and style, "Gill, Rolland & Co.," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Said Gill is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.

CHARLES GILL.
(Signed) L. L. ROLLAND.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13, 1872.

VIVIAN & GILL,

Successors to the above firm, will carry on the business in all its branches, viz., manufacturers of the

"IMPROVED SPOOL MONITOR,"

General Sewing Machine Attachment Agents, and Japanners.

670 State-st., Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

Horace Maynard a Candidate for the Next Speakership.

No Administration Interference in Arkansas, Except to Preserve Order.

Probable Open Door Investigation of the Credit Mobilier.

The Louisiana Committee Interview the Attorney General.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The members from the South who are elected to the Forty-third Congress are industriously at work to make Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, Speaker of the House. They are very anxious to form a combination with the Pennsylvania delegates, and the inducements held out is that in case Maynard is elected Judge Kelly will be made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and the old members from Pennsylvania who are elected will have important Chairmanships. An effort is also being made to capture the Indiana delegation, their consideration being that General Coburn, of the Indianapolis District, is to be made Chairman of the Appropriation Committee. Speaker Blaine, who will, of course, be a candidate for re-election, has thus far made no effort, nor have his friends, because they are confident of his re-election, without much opposition.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

If any outside pressure can affect any thing, the Credit Mobilier Committee will be compelled to make their session public during the holiday recess. From the first, among the disinterested members of both Houses, the proposition of the Committee to set with closed doors, has been regarded as a virtual admission that the investigation was to reach matters which could hurt somebody. If the Committee under the force of public sentiment do not take this course of their own motion, a resolution to this effect will be offered and undoubtedly passed the first day Congress reassembles.

THE NEW MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

James L. Orr, the newly appointed Minister to Russia, is here to get his instructions from the State Department.

LOUISIANA MATTERS.

Forney, in the *Sunday Chronicle*, in an article on the present Southern complication, concludes as follows:

"The President has wisely made up his mind not to interfere in the Louisiana imbroglio. There is but one course to bring relief to the South. First, get rid of its corrupt importations, and then let the President grant a general amnesty, thus bringing to the surface material that will at least be able to inaugurate a period of peace. Louisiana is but a fair index of the South, and it is time the General Government, if it is obliged to interfere, should see that its opportunities are turned to more substantial purposes, than the creation of bastard statesmen, who, since the war, have bankrupted and disgraced every State they have pretended to represent."

ARKANSAS.

The Attorney General, to-day, says that the Government has no present intention of interfering in the Arkansas trouble. It is not expected that anything of a serious character will occur until the meeting of the Legislature on the first Monday in January. Both of the Senators from Arkansas have had frequent interviews with the Attorney General, with reference to differences, and as might be expected Mr. Clayton tells one story, and Mr. Rice another. The Attorney General will give no indication of what his action will be in case of a disturbance, but will simply wait and pursue such course as may seem wisest at the time. Both Senators have taken their departure.

THE WARMOTHITES.

A portion of Warwoth's Committee who came here to obtain favorable action in their behalf on the part of the Administration, called on the Attorney General, yesterday, and announced to him that they would, to morrow, issue an address to the people of the United States, setting forth their case, awaiting on the action of the Government in the matter.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN THE SOUTH.

Senator Harlan's paper, in an article deprecating the prominent part played by the Federal officials in the Southern elections, says:

It is time that some of these men understood that they can better serve the country and promote the success of the Republicans by contenting themselves with the duties of Federal officers and not seeking State position.

THE NEXT GEORGIA SENATOR.

The Georgia Legislature, which is to convene on the 8th of January, will elect a Senator to succeed the present incumbent, J. Hill, who has but little confidence of a re-election, although he will allow his name to be used as a candidate. The coming man is said to be General Gordon, an ex-Confederate officer, whose disabilities were removed by the General Amnesty bill, passed last session.

NEBRASKA'S VOTE.

General Strickland, one of the Presidential Electors-at-Large in Nebraska, arrived here, yesterday, with the electoral vote of that State. In the absence of the Vice President, he deposited his certificate with the Secretary of State, that being the course suggested under the circumstances.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CUBAN CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The United States and and Spanish Governments have concluded an agreement for jointly taking testimony in Cuba, to be used by the Commission holding its session in Washington, for the adjudication of claims of American citizens growing out of the present rebellion in that island.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Sources.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Probabilities—For New England, winds backing to westerly and southerly on Monday, with increasing cloudiness, diminishing pressures, and rising temperature. For the Middle States, diminishing pressure, rising temperature, southerly to westerly winds, and cloudy weather. From Tennessee to the Ohio and lower Michigan, diminishing pressure, southerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather, and possibly snow during to-night and on Monday morning. The telegraphic reports from Louisiana and Texas to Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota are missing.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 22.—The weather is extremely cold, the thermometer being six degrees below zero this morning. The river is gorged below, and will be frozen over by midnight if the cold continues.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 22.—Several reports show the weather at about 25° below zero last night.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The weather yesterday and to-day was the coldest in several years. The thermometer stood at 15° below zero at 7 o'clock this morning.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—The weather has been exceedingly cold for the past forty-eight hours. The mercury at daylight this morning was ten degrees below zero.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 22.—The weather is solidly frozen over. The weather is clear and cold, the mercury down to two degrees below zero at midnight, and at 6 a. m. was probably lower. It rose during the night. It is now sixteen degrees above zero, and clear. The ice stopped running about 2 a. m.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—The thermometer stood at twenty degrees below zero at 7 o'clock this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—From 6 a. m. to 10:30 a. m. the mercury sank from zero to 6 degrees below, being the coldest day of the season. At 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer marked 3 degrees below zero, and continued to rise all day, and at 10 to-night stood 22 above, with strong indications of a thaw to-morrow. The river is gorged with ice below the city and above the bridge piers. The tugs and ferries have been at work in the harbor all day, and to-morrow there will be a broad, clear space opposite the city, which will insure free communication with the Illinois shore, and the speedy transfer of passengers and freight.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—To-day was the coldest day of the season, the mercury being 4 degrees below zero at 6 a. m. It moderated, this evening, to 14 above. The ferry boats have stopped, and people are crossing on the ice. All the steamers ice-bound in this port have discharged their crews, who have gone home for the holidays.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 22.—A heavy snow storm, accompanied by a furious wind, set in early this morning, and continued until noon. About ten inches of snow fell, and drifted badly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The unusual cold term closed on Saturday night. Rain commenced falling at noon to-day and still continues. Advices from the interior show the rain to be very generally distributed.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 22.—The weather last night was the coldest for many years. The mercury was four degrees below zero. Wm. Hunlach was found this morning so badly frozen, after laying out all night, that he will be crippled for life.

FIRES.

Burning of the Talmadge Tabernacle in Brooklyn---Loss, $95,000.

Two Other Churches Damaged by Fire ---Destruction of Property Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Central Presbyterian Tabernacle, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge is pastor, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out at 9:30 a. m., the sexton and his assistant being the only persons in the building at the time. It originated in one of the flues, bursting forth suddenly. As soon as discovered, the sexton rang the bell and gave the alarm, which brought thousands of spectators to the scene. An attempt was made to extinguish the flames with pails of water, but without avail. The fire had made rapid progress, when the firemen arrived. A strong gale was blowing, and the flames swept around the church, devouring everything in the way. The ceiling and walls which were of corrugated iron, became red hot and curled off. The mammoth Jubilee organ soon burned to a cinder, and the whole interior of the edifice became one mass of flame. By the exertion of the firemen, the fire was confined to the church. The roof fell in at half-past 10, and soon after the cupola, with the bell weighing 2,000 pounds. The tabernacle was erected in 1870, and cost $75,000, and, being built of corrugated iron, was regarded as fire-proof. It was enlarged in 1871, so as to seat 4,100 persons. For it was purchased the Boston Coliseum organ, the largest instrument in the country. The floating debt was paid off in September, 1871, and the income of the church exceeded the expenditures. The estimated loss is $95,000; insurance, $45,000; in Eastern companies.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held at 12 o'clock, a communication was received from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, tendering the use of Plymouth Church to Mr. Talmadge and his congregation for evening service, which offer was accepted and a vote of thanks tendered therefor.

The Trustees of the Lafayette Avenue and Classon Avenue Presbyterian Churches, also offered the use of their respective edifices.

The affidavits of Sexton and his assistant were taken by Fire Marshal Keady. They could not tell how the fire originated, except that it broke out in a flue.

OREGON, Ill., Dec. 22.—A fire broke out early last evening in the building occupied by H. E. Middlekauff, and destroyed five buildings owned and occupied as follows: Middlekauff, confectionery and dwelling; Sheetz & Hitt, hardware and agricultural implements; Jonas Seyster, livery stable and vacant store room; J. S. Sanders, real estate and insurance office; M. W. Smith, county abstract office, and Bowler's marble shop. Total loss about $15,000, partly covered by insurance. The goods in all cases were mostly saved in a badly damaged condition. The Mississippi House at the time seemed sure to go, but it was saved by great effort. The origin of the fire is supposed to be a defective chimney.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Dec. 22.—The M. E. Church building, the most beautiful and costly of its kind in the city, caught fire during services this morning. The alarm was soon spread, and the various churches emptied of their audiences. It was saved from destruction only by prompt and energetic action. There are two conductors to supply the furnaces with cold air from without, one brick, the other wooden. The latter caught fire, and the blaze, being carried by the draught up through the hot-air flue, over-heated the tin lining and ignited the joists under the flooring of the main audience-room in the second story.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—A fire broke out at St. John's Episcopal Church, corner of Plumb and 9th streets, this morning, just as the congregation commenced worship. Part of the floor in front of the chancel was burned. The seats were torn up. Damage by water and fire $1,000. The fire started from a hot air register in the floor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—McDonald & Son's machine shop at Lapeer was burned yesterday. Loss $10,000; insurance $2,000.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 22.—Fencht & Evericardt's grocery store, on Front street, was burned this evening. Loss about $20,000; insurance unknown.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 22.—The Baptist church in Warren was found on fire as the Sunday School was assembling this afternoon. The fire originated from the furnace. It was extinguished. Loss, $500.

A fire in the Pearl Street Church, Fall River, this morning, was discovered in time to prevent a serious loss.

SNOWED UP.

Four Trains Laid Up in the Wilderness on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad—The Passengers Taken Off by Teams.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 22.—A fearful storm has swept over all the western part of the State for the last two days, the worst in depth of snow, high winds, and intense cold known for years. The thermometer has ranged from 6 to 20 degrees below zero since yesterday morning. Five engines with four trains are between Evansville and Hagar, thirteen miles. The mail north lies at Stevensville; the mail south between Hagar and Benton Harbor. The train was double-headed, but could not get through. Wood, however, was plenty, and all stayed out the night. In the morning the passengers were all brought off by teams by the company. The Grand Rapids and Pentwater express trains are abandoned for to-night each way. Relief engines from this place are busily at work, and, it is hoped by to-morrow, that all trains will be on time. Passengers from all trains are safely housed.

Edmund Yates, the lecturer and novelist, is one of the belesguared passengers.

Frozen to Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Dec. 22.—A young man of some 25 years of age, named Alexander Rook, was found on the street, this morning, so frozen that he died at midday.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 22.—A locomotive became disabled between Goshen and Warsaw, Ind., on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, last night, and the engineer and fireman in attempting to reach a residence a mile distant, were frozen to death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 22.—Yesterday, Samuel Ostender was found near the Grand Trunk Junction, frozen to death. The jury decided that his death was caused by intemperance.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—Benjamin B. Cameron, drunk, froze to death on the street last night, here.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Union Pacific Railroad Called Upon to Sue the Credit Mobilier.

Eighteen Millions to be Looked After and Recovered, if Possible.

Startling Developments and a Grand Expose Awaited.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The *Herald* says a number of the present stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad have written to Horace F. Clark, now President of the Road, asking him to commence a suit for the recovery of $18,000,000, said to have been taken by and divided among those engaged in the Credit Mobilier transaction. The *Herald* says the suit will compel the full developments of all the facts, for Oakes Ames, with his fortune at stake, will not be willing to stand in the capacity of trustee before the parties, whose interests he represents, and hopes the suit will not be compromised, that the whole secret history of the Credit Mobilier may be brought to light for the good of the country.

A *Herald* reporter says that Mr. Clark admits having been asked by the stockholders to commence the suit, and that the Directors at the meeting, next week, may take action on the matter.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Whitelaw Reid Purchases Fifty Shares from William Orton—There will be no Change in the Policy of the Paper—Gossip Concerning the Situation During the Past Week.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A special despatch from New York to the *Capital*, to-day, contains an interview with Whitelaw Reid, wherein he is reported as saying that Schuyler Colfax, after an interview with Mr. Orton, refused to take charge of the *Tribune* at any price; that when negotiations were first entered on it was understood that the object in view was mainly to swing the journal round to the support of the Administration, and the name of Colfax was to be the pledge to the old country subscribers; but when the plan was further developed of making the paper the organ of Mr. Orton and the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Colfax backed out. Geo. Wm. Curtis was next suggested, but a feeler in that direction satisfied the managers that Mr. Curtiss could not be made available. Reid says that the losses of the *Tribune* are grossly exaggerated, and come more from the withdrawal and death of Mr. Greeley than from any change in the paper toward Independency.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Mr. Orton has some idea, it is said, of editing the *Tribune* himself. He is an old printer, and is reputed to be a forcible writer. Several of the dailies advise Mr. Orton to try his hand.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—William Orton, after considerable negotiation, has resold to Whitelaw Reid fifty shares out of the 100, constituting the capital stock of the *Tribune* Association, for a large advance on the price at which he last week purchased it. He retains one share, and it is further agreed that he shall be elected one of the Trustees of the Association, thus securing it the benefit of his wide influence and recognized business ability. The *Tribune*, in an editorial announcing the proprietorship, has the following:

"We purpose continuing our old battle against injustice and ignorance, under the same Republican banner which Horace Greeley upheld so stoutly, and so long, and on the same policy of candid independence, which it was one of his latest acts to reaffirm over his own signature in these columns. Naturally, we shall prefer to support, as far as possible, an Administration which professes the party name. Such an Administration will receive from us a frank and cordial approval of every action performed in accordance with its principles, but the *Tribune* is nobody's official advocate. Our party sympathies are not strong enough to overcome our independence or muzzle our honest utterance."

NEW YORK.

Committed for Trial—Accident to A. T. Stewart—Columbia College—The Italian Destitutes—Base Ball—Theatrical—Affairs at Sing Sing—Woodhull and Claflin.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The proprietors of the various places of amusement, of this city, will soon hold a meeting to cut down the cost of street advertising, which now averages $250 weekly for each theatre, and a free season ticket for every person who permits a bill-board on his premises.

Affairs at Sing Sing, pending the change from Hoffman to Dix, seem to be conducted very loosely. A notorious thief, named Bob Lyon, escaped about a fortnight ago, and on Thursday his wife escaped from the same prison. These fugitives belong to a notorious family of felons. Mrs. Lyons' mother is at Sing Sing; her son in the Connecticut Penitentiary; and her daughter at Blackwell's Island prison. Both Lyon and his wife escaped in carriages driven up near the walls.

Woodhull & Claflin have resumed the publication of their *Weekly*.

The latest London estimate of Bowles Brothers' liabilities is $1,200,000; assests nominally $240,000, but really next to nothing. It is confirmed that Josephine Mansfield lost heavily; also the wife of Fere Hyacinthe.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Elisha Gregory, one of the proprietors of the Canterbury Concert Saloon, was committed without bail, to-day, for attempting to kill Geo. Wilson, and accidentally shooting Theo. Williams, in the Grand Central Hotel, last evening.

A. T. Stewart fell on the steps of his residence, Fifth avenue, last evening, dislocating his ankle and breaking his leg.

The Trustees of Columbia College have purchased a tract of land at Fort Washington, in the upper part of this city, whereon, it is expected, the college will be permanently located.

Two hundred and thirty-five of the large number of Italians recently arrived here left yesterday for Richmond, Va., to work on railroads in that State. Eighteen had previously left for Vermont.

Six professional nines are announced to be in the ball field next season. The Boston Club will include Gould, two Wrights, Barnes, Schafer, Leonard, Spalding, with Hicks or Allison for catcher. McVey retires.

The Receiver of the Stuyvesant Bank makes a statement showing the assets to be $269,115, and the liabilities $627,440. A large part of the assets are not now available, and the value of the remainder is not yet ascertained. It is said the prospect of paying a dividend to the creditors is very remote.

To be Contested.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 22.—The will of the late John Harris, of Wentworth, is to be contested by David Harris, of New York, the testator's only son, who receives $50,000 from an estate whose value is estimated by some as high as $2,000,000.

President Grant.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—President Grant arrived in Covington yesterday afternoon, and stayed with his father over night; stops at the Burnet House to-night; will start for Washington, by the Pan Handle, at half-past 7 in the morning, and expects to arrive there early on Tuesday.

Oppressive Taxation.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 22.—An influential County Convention was held here on Saturday to take measures to resist the oppressive State tax levied by the Legislature. The feeling was unanimous to test the question in the courts.

Navigation on the Hudson River has closed for the season.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The freshet in the Seine is subsiding. The water has already fallen 70 centimetres.

Three thousand students yesterday demonstrated in favor of Professor Robin, a distinguished member of the Institute, who was struck from the jury list in consequence of his disbelief in the existence of God.

The National Assembly will adjourn to-day for the holidays.

PARIS, Dec. 21—Evening.—Before adjourning, this afternoon, the Assembly finally passed the bill restoring to the Orleans Princes their confiscated property.

The *Corsaire*, radical journal, has been suspended for advocating socialism.

M. Thiers had a conference, at Versailles, this afternoon, with the Committee on Pardons, respecting the Communists sentenced to death, who are to be executed before the end of the year unless commuted.

Thiers and his family return from Versailles to-morrow, and will stay here until the reassembling of the National Assembly.

Cora Pearl an English anonyma, was expelled from France in consequence of M. Duval, son of the wealthy resident of Paris who founded the soup house in this city, shooting himself in her presence. The attempt did not prove successful. He is expected to recover.

It is hoped in diplomatic circles that Greece will accede to the proposition to submit the Laurium Mines question to France and Italy for arbitration.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 21.—The King has almost entirely recovered.

The Empress of Russia is soon expected to visit Naples, accompanied by a fleet of Russian war vessels.

The Army bill introduced into the Italian Parliament, to-day, provides that all Italians between 18 and 40 shall be liable to military duty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The breakwater at Wick, Scotland, was seriously damaged by the late storms.

The attendance was large yesterday in the churches at the services for the success of the missionary enterprises of the English Church.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The river Thames, which has already overflowed its banks in many places, suddenly rose nearly a foot to-day at Windsor. Home Park is one vast lake of water, and thousands of acres of other lands are submerged. The present inundation of the Thames is the greatest since the flood of 1852.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The entire new loan of 250,000,000 pesetas has been covered, and receipts will be issued at the rate of 31.

Zorilla announced in the Senate, yesterday, that a bill would soon be introduced providing for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico; and that no reforms will be made in the Government of Cuba while a single insurgent remains.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—Judgment was given, to-day, against Foster, the alleged Boston forger. He was committed for extradition.

The motion to appeal to the Privy Council was rejected.

In the Sauville affair, the report that the Bank of British North America made a second charge of forgery against the accused is denied. One charge has been made by the Ontario Bank, and another by the Merchants, Bank.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The *Imperial Gazette* says the question of the Khiva campaign has been discussed in Government circles. It was resolved to undertake it.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Additional Details of the Surrender of Jay Gould.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Jay Gould, Mrs. Gould, and Mrs. James Fisk, Jr., were at Mr. Barlow's office, to-day, to sign the deeds transferring the Grand Opera House and other real estate to the Erie Company. Mr. Barlow said to a reporter: "We have been engaged all day in examining and valuing the securities. About six million dollars have been given, and the whole amount to be surrendered is about nine million dollars, which will bring in the market, if sold, about seven million dollars. Many of them consist of shares of stock in small railroads, coal mines and the like, and, to make them valuable to the Erie Company it is necessary to get, if possible, enough of the stock to control those roads and other concerns. To publish, therefore, the amount of stock which the Company has acquired by this transaction, would defeat the object sought. The Opera House property, with much other property along Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and along the North River, has been transferred to us, but then there is real estate in New Jersey and in three or four other States, and probably the deeds of this cannot be perfected for seven or eight weeks to come. I presume, Mr. Gould knowing that he contemplated this 'restitution,' and calculating that the stock would be favorably affected thereby, may have purchased largely."

Reporter—"What agreement has been made between the Directors and Mr. Gould?"

Mr. Barlow—"None; except that in consideration of this transfer of securities we withdraw all suits against him."

Reporter—"Can you give me a copy of that agreement?"

Mr. Barlow—"No; but there is nothing in it more than I have said. He gives us the securities and we withdraw the suits."

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The settlement of Jay Gould with the Erie Railway Company was consummated to-day. Among the property reverting to the Company are the Grand Opera House, in which Fisk's widow was interested, and buildings on Duane street.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Coal Miners' Strike—Their Card to the Public—Changes of Name—New Corporations—The Industrial University—Teachers' Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 21.—There is no change in the situation of the miners' strike. However, the miners published the grievances this morning at length. They say: "In the spring and summer months the demand for coal in this vicinity is quite limited, and most of the miners are thrown out of employment. The proprietors are compelled to reduce the price of coal, and the miners who are so fortunate as to get employment are compelled to take such prices as the proprietors are pleased to give, or else be without work and without the means of support for their families. In the fall and winter months the demand for coal becomes greater, and the miners, many of whom have been without work for the summer, find employment. The proprietors advance their price for coal from 8 cents to 11 and 12 cents per bushel, and find a ready sale for it. But while they advance their selling rates of coal 33 or 40 per cent, they are unwilling to advance the rates of mining at all. The miner gets 4 cents, the proprietor 11 cents per bushel; or, the miner gets 96 cents per ton, the proprietor gets $2.75, or a net profit of $1.79 per ton, when it is well known that 50 cents per ton is regarded everywhere as a large profit. The miner simply wishes to have his pay increased in a small proportion to the increase of the price of coal in the winter over that of summer. Is this unfair or unjust?" Again, the miner is regarded not as a hired man by the proprietors, but as a customer, to be fleeced and skinned. For instance, he is not allowed to go in the market and purchase of the proprietors at such prices as may be demanded. To illustrate: 100 miners will use one gallon each of oil in a month at $1.80 per gallon, $180. Cost to the proprietor, 60c per gallon, $60. Miners skinned out of $120. Or take powder: 100 men will use five kegs each of powder per month; cost $5 per keg. To miner, $2,500; cost to the proprietor say $4 per keg, $2,000. The miners pay a net profit of $500, or on oil and powder, $650 per month, enough to pay the interest on the cost of the mine, perhaps, and superintendents and clerk hire. Nor is this all. The cars are loaded as dictated by the proprietors. The miners get pay for ten tons of coal. The proprietors sell the coal for twelve tons.

Your correspondent in an interview with Mr. Starne, one of the proprietors of the principal coal shaft, learned that the miner is perfectly free to buy his supplies, wherever he desires, and that the price charged was no more than the miner would have to pay in the market, if he could go into it to buy. The supplies are not kept with a view to traffic, but rather as a convenience to the miners. In each case, a magazine is built at the cost of the proprietor, and he carries his stock at such risks as are incident to explosive and combustible matter. One of the effects of the strike is to advance coal from 12½ to 15 cents. At the coal yards there is a very limited supply on hand, and, if the demand continues equal to that of to-day, the price will go above these figures. Wood sold at the rate of $9 per cord on the street to-day, and at this price the demand was not supplied.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 21.—Certificates to change the names, etc., of the following companies have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The name of the LaSalle & Livingston County Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association changed to the Streator Fair Association, and capital stock to be $600,000. The Commercial Bank of Cairo changed to the Home Savings Bank. The incorporators of the Marine Bank of Cairo to the Dime Savings Bank, and its location changed to Chicago.

Licenses have been issued to the following associations to open books and organize under the laws of the State: The San Juan Gold and Silver Mining and Prospecting Company, of Chicago, capital stock, $400,000; the Paxton Park Association, capital stock, $10,000.

John W. Bunn, the Treasurer of the State Industrial University, reports that he has sold since his last report 24,480 acres of college scrip at one dollar per acre, and has invested the proceeds in bonds of Champaign County bearing 10 per cent interest; the balance is on hand to the credit of the fund—$178.87.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held in this city Dec. 25, 26, and 27. Distinguished speakers from this and other States will be present. Governor Palmer will deliver the welcoming address.

WALL STREET.

Weekly Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets—Business Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—During the past week money has been very stringent. There have been exceptional loans at 7 per cent to first-class bankers and brokers of gilt-edged reputation, but the general average of borrowers on call have been forced to pay from 1-32 to ⅜ *per diem*, or from about 12 per cent to 137 per cent per annum. The stringency during the week has been equal to anything previously experienced this season, and is largely due to the United States Treasury continuing to withdraw currency from the depositaries in this city. One of the large city banks has been forced to call in a considerable amount of money to meet revenue bonds and other obligations of the City of New York. Up to Friday, this bank had paid out about $1,500,000 in checks on account of revenue bonds, and the recipients of these checks were savings banks, insurance and trust companies, and estates; but by far the greater portion of the checks paid out has been to the savings banks in this and adjoining cities. The savings banks are restricted by law to loaning on securities to United States bonds, New York State, county, city, and town bonds, and the bonds of other States. The savings bank managers for several days past have been offering money quite freeley at 7 per cent to leading banking houses, on pledge of Government bonds, but these securities are scarce here. During the coming week, many corporations will begin to call in their money preparatory to disbursing early in January on account of interest and dividends. These facts explain the natural causes at work in making money scarce, and dear. The discount market is close; scarcely any prime paper passes under 12 per cent.

Foreign exchanges have gradually improved. The continued scarcity of commercial bills and the demand from German bankers for exchange on account of imports of Erie stock caused rates to advance to the highest point for some time past.

Gold speculation has been weak, and the price has declined from 112⅜ to 111⅞, on the prospective outflow from the Treasury, on account of the January interest.

The stringency in money, and the decline in gold, have produced a decline of ¼ to ⅜ per cent in Government bonds, but other investment securities have been firm. The railway and miscellaneous speculation has presented some curious and exciting features, and, taken altogether, the events of the week on the Stock Exchange are among the most remarkable in the history of the institution. The general list has advanced steadily. Gould's disgorging has lifted Erie about 9 per cent.

The bank statement is again unfavorable.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week is as follows: General merchandize imports, including dry goods, $6,912,075; produce exports, $5,702,541; specie exports, $483,392.

MONEY.

Money was in better supply to-day, and call loans were easier. Early in the day ⅛ was paid, and then the rate declined to 7 gold. In the afternoon there was an advance to 1-16, and a large business was transacted at this rate, although just previous to the close, money gradually declined to 7 currency.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange continues firm. Gold was dull throughout at 111⅛@111¼.

BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged and very dull.

STOCKS.

The stock market was comparitively quiet to day. Erie opened at 61, and after a flurry fell off 1¼.

PRODUCE.

Flour opened heavy but closed more active and better for choice family brands and choice shipping extras. Grain opened stronger. Winter wheat was higher and scarce. The market closes irregular. The demand is fair for spring wheat for export. Pork was dull, and nominal on the spot. A moderate jobbing business was done at $13.25 for old, and $13.75 for uninspected new mess. Cut meats steady; 100 boxes dry salted shoulders for January sold at 4⅝c. Bacon, sales of 72 boxes short rib at 6⅛c, and 25 boxes long clear, for February and March, at 6⅜c. Long clear is offered on the spot at 6⅞c. Lard moderately active and unchanged.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

No Editor-in-Chief Yet Secured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The fate of the *Tribune* is still a matter of uncertainty. Mr. Orton says he bought a controlling interest to keep it, and he denies that he has offered the chief editorship to either George William Curtis or Speaker Blaine. He also says that Whitelaw Reid retired as managing editor entirely of his own accord. Mr. Reid finished his labors on the *Tribune* last night, and was succeeded as managing editor to-day by J. R. G. Hassard, who has long been a general editorial writer on the *Tribune*, though not on political topics. As a managing editor, Mr. Hassard is a novice.

The Harpers say Mr. Curtis would not accept Mr. Greeley's place, as it would involve a total change of his habits, which his health would not permit.

Mr. Orton may not secure a leading editor for several days, and what his intentions are in that direction is unknown.

The friends of the *Times* say no matter who edits the *Tribune*, it can have, during this Administration at least, no legitimate claim to Republican leadership.

ST. PAUL.

The Wheat Crop of Minnesota—Shipments of Silver Ore.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 21.—The official estimates of the wheat product of Minnesota for the year 1872, based upon reliable data, are as follows: The average yield per acre, *seventeen and three-fourths* bushels, makes the total wheat product of the State during the year no less than 26,000,000 bushels. The amount necessary to be retained within the limits of the State for home consumption will hardly reach six millions of bushels, remaining for export or sale over 20,000,000 bushels,—more than double that of the preceding year. This places Minnesota third, if not *second*, in the wheat producing States of the Union.

A day or two ago ninety-six barrels of silver ore from Silver Islet, passed through this city *en route* for the smelting works of the Silver Islet Mining Company, near Detroit. This ore came to Duluth, and over the Lake Superior and Mississippi Road, in charge of Henry Sibley, Esq., a nephew of General Sibley. It was valued at some $60,000, and is probably the most valuable shipment ever made over the L. S. & M. Road.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A Sub-Committee of the Louisiana Citizens' Delegation arrived here this morning, their visit being made with the view of taking some measures at the North which may have influence with reference to the troubles at New Orleans. The Committee had a consultation meeting at noon and discussed the subject, but it is understood no definite action was taken. During the day they waited upon John Foley, a member of the Committee of Seventy. Congressman Roosevelt and other citizens were present. They related their grievances and asked for suggestions. Mr. Foley suggested that they petition the President, who, in his opinion, would promptly remedy any grievances existing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Judge Bradley is said not to be desirous of going to New Orleans to hold court. It is certain he will not do so unless at the suggestion of the President. It is also understood that the Supreme Court regards itself as without any power over the question of Judge Bradley's going to New Orleans in the present emergencies.

WASHINGTON.

Fighting Over the Spoils—Unpleasantness Regarding the Chattanooga Post Office—The Alabama Difficulties—What the Administration Will Do if Called Upon to Interfere.

THE CHATTANOOGA POST OFFICE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—There was considerable felicitation indulged in, to-day, over the fact that Sam Bard had been accorded an unanimous confirmation by the Senate for the Chattanooga Postmastership, but now comes Senator Brownlow, Representatives Maynard and Crutchfield. The latter, the Davy Crockett of Tennessee, could tell a story that is not so much to the credit of this appointee. According to those gentlemen, Bard's newspaper enterprise at Chattanooga having proved a failure after the campaign was over, he was given letters of recommendation from General Wilder, Representative Crutchfield, and other prominent Republicans of that locality, asking the President to give the ex-editor an appointment. The understanding was first had among all the parties, however, that Bard should not ask for any office in the Third Congressional District of Tennessee, the field then being considered thoroughly preempted. It is alleged that in violation of this agreement, Bard came here and procured the appointment to the Chattanooga Postmastership; that he then went to the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, Senator Ramsey, and showed him the papers of recommendation on which the President had made the appointment, whereupon Ramsey moved a suspension of the rules in executive session. The nomination was unanimously confirmed as aforesaid, Senator Brownlow not being in his seat at the time. Brownlow, Maynard, Roderick, and Butler have entered their protest, and the former has filed a motion to reconsider the confirmation. A protest has been sent in here from every soldier in the Third District who served in the Union army against Bard's appointment, as the last incumbent was not only satisfactory, but was entitled to it as a Federal soldier. Crutchfield says he is bound to have Bard's scalp.

ARKANSAS MATTERS.

A delegation from Arkansas, accompanied by Senator Rice, called on the Attorney General, this morning, for the purpose of ascertaining what would be the policy of the Government on its use of troops in case trouble should arise in the inauguration of the Governor, on the 6th of January next. It will be remembered that both parties claim the election. The Republicans, by throwing out the votes of five counties, claim a majority of 3,000 on the whole State ticket, while conceding the election of the Liberal Congressman-at-Large. On the other hand, the Liberals rely upon the votes of the discarded counties, the counting of which gives them a majority of a few thousand on the State ticket. They claim that particular pains were taken to have a fair election in these disputed counties, and that the same was conducted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law. In reply to the delegation the Attorney General said that the President would sustain the majority, and that Federal troops would only be used to preserve peace and order, or if necessary to enforce the decrees of the United States Courts.

It may be stated that the discussion in the Senate, on the resolution to appoint a Committee to go to Arkansas, has had a good effect, both upon Republican Senators and the President and Cabinet. It seems to be the impression that this Committee will be appointed after the recess, as there is a strong desire here to get the real facts in the complications of this State.

A letter was received here to-day from Montgomery, Ala., which states that a movement is now on foot there, on the part of the Democratic branch of the rival Legislature, to elect Judge Busteed to the United States Senate to contest the claims of Spencer, recently elected by the Republican branch. The letter also states that a considerable number of Republicans will come over to the Democrats for this purpose.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE LAST BOND.

WASINGTON, Dec. 21.—The last outstanding bond, amounting to $5,500, of the loan of March 31, 1848, of which the whole amount issued was $24,900, which matured July 1, 1868, has just been paid.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Egotism, Atheism, and Obscenity.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Though George Francis Train failed to become President, he has accomplished the next dearest wish of his heart, by getting into an American Bastile. Train has been issuing here recently his little weekly, called *The Train Ligue*, which he started originally at Omaha. The last copy of it fell into the hands of Anthony Comstock, whose self-chosen mission is to stamp out obscene literature, and who has succeeded in convicting more offenders than any of his predecessors. Train was arrested at his residence, up town, last night, and went peaceably to Mercer Street Jail, where he spent the night. The number of his paper seized is the fifth published in this city. It consists mainly of Train's letters of condolence to Woodhull & Claflin, while in prison, and denunciations of the Bible.

For some time past Train has been busy upon a volume with which he threatens the public, bringing together all the coarse words and phrases of the Bible narratives admitted by the translators. He has deemed the present an opportunity to put his beastly work in print. He claims to have no religious belief, and holds that there is nothing after death; that man is only an animal, and must share the fate of the animals, a very natural idea for Train, which argues self-knowledge at least.

This morning he was arraigned before Justice Boardman. He appeared in Court fashionably attired, with hair wildly tumbled. A crowd of about twenty of his eccentric friends were present, including a lank female carrying the flag of the Internationals. Train pleaded guilty to publishing an obscene paper, providing, he said, his Bible quotations are obscene. The Justice was about to enter his plea of guilty, when Train saw his blunder and pleaded not guilty. He was then consigned to the Tombs without bail, as he didn't want any bail. His assistant, a young man named Nichols, was also committed in default of $500 bail. Train boasts that this makes the thirteenth time he has been in a Bastile.

NEW YORK.

Church Dedication—Ordained—Warehouse Robbed—The Stokes Jury.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The funeral of Duryea, who was murdered on Liberty street, on Monday, took place at the Dutch Reformed Church, at Richmond, Staten Island, this morning.

The St. Thomas Chapel, an offshoot of St. Thomas Church, was consecrated, to-day, with the imposing ceremonial of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Porter officiating.

The Rev. James M. Stone was ordained a Catholic priest, this morning, by Archbishop McCloskey.

The steamer storehouse, on Hamburg docks, Hoboken, was robbed, last night, of four cases of silks and one case of foreign illustrated newspapers, of the value of over $10,000.

The full jury was completed in the Stokes case to-day. The Judge cautioned them from speaking about the trial, and when the Court adjourned they were locked up, but will be allowed to go to church in the morning in the custody of the officers. The following are the names: David Egglestone, iron merchant; Chas. S. Soper, retired merchant; John A. Beyer, flour merchant; Abraham C. Morris, insurance; Chas. A. Yost, clothing; Jesse M. Bolles, merchant; Joseph Sands, architect; David Hepburn, carpenter; Geo. N. Manchester, trunk-maker; Augustus Beckstein, provisioner; Cornelius W. Foster, builder; A. M. P. Mitchell, printer.

One officer was dangerously, and another slightly, wounded this morning, while quelling a row in a dancing hall on Ninth avenue.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 21.—W. H. Mowrer, foreman of the *Register* office, of this city, went to his dinner at the hotel as usual this noon. When he sat down and took a piece of meat, he immediately arose, and said, "I am choking;" then returning to the office he started up-stairs, got up as far as the third step and stood for a moment, and dropped dead. His remains were taken charge of by the Masonic fraternity.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Justus Lawrence, President of the Continental Life Insurance Company, died suddenly this morning at his home in Yonkers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—General Ambrose Ransom Wright, editor of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, member-elect to Congress from the Eighth District, died this morning.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Captain Frank Stanwood, of the Third United States Cavalry, died in Brighton, yesterday.

MADISON.

A City Sensation—Charges of Mal-Administration in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 21.—The city sensation, to-day, was an article in the *Democrat*, of last night, charging all sorts of abuses and mal-administration at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. The facts, so far as can be learned, are that there has been discord in the institution since soon after the present Superintendent was installed; also, a quarrel between the Trustees, originating in a difference between the daughter of one of the Trustees, who was a teacher at the Home, and Superintendent Burton, and criminations and recriminations have led to gross exaggerations of faults in the management of Home. That the children are insufficiently fed or clothed, as charged, is denied by those who often visit the Home. It is true, however, that the Superintendent and his wife have a great deal of trouble in getting along with the teachers, and that some of the children have been pretty severely punished for faults.

The *Journal*, to-night, calls for a thorough investigation, which will doubtless be made as soon as the Legislature convenes. In the meantime, the public are requested to suspend judgment. Many of the children pronounce the stories false.

THE WEATHER.

Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Clear weather from Tennessee, Ohio, and lower Michigan, winds backing to westerly and southerly. Generally clear weather and higher temperatures from Missouri to Lakes Michigan and Superior, and Minnesota. Diminishing pressure, and very probably increasing cloudiness, and possibly snow, from Dakota to Wisconsin.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 21.—To-day has been the coldest day in this locality for eight years. The mercury this morning, at 6 o'clock, stood at 22 degrees below zero.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 21.—To-day has been the coldest experienced in this city within the last fifteen years. Twelve degrees below zero at sundown, this evening. The ice harvesters were driven from their work by the intensity of the cold.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 21.—This has been the most severely cold day for years. The mercury this morning ranged from twenty-one to twenty-five below zero, and did not get higher during the day than fifteen below zero. The wind has been blowing a gale all day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 21.—The weather here is intensely cold. At 5 o'clock the mercury was below zero, and falling; at 9 p. m., fifteen degrees below zero at the windward side of the street. The wind is blowing strong from the West.

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 21.—Six inches of snow here, and the weather colder than known for years.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—Snow fell this afternoon to the depth of an inch. Windy to-night, with the thermometer 4° above zero.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—The weather all over the Northwest is the most severe known for years. Fort Garry, Manitoba, 42 below zero.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, 30 below zero.

Milwaukee, in the middle of the day, was 20 degrees below zero.

The passenger trains on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad are working through slowly. The 7 p. m. train for St. Paul to-night, has been suspended.

A number of persons got their ears and feet frozen, but no serious cases are reported.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

A Sailor Stupifies the Crew and Fires a Vessel to "Get Even" with the Captain—He is Suffocated to Death, and is the Only Victim.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 21.—William Wately, the colored steward of the brigantine Union Star, of Parrisboro, to avenge himself on the Captain, attempted to burn the vessel and kill all on board. He stupefied all hands, while sleeping, with muriatic acid, and then set fire to the vessel in the hold. Before he could extricate himself he was suffocated by the smoke. The Captain was awakened in time to arouse the crew and extinguish the fire. Wately, who belonged to St. Kitts, West Indies, was the only person who lost his life.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Reported Coal Discoveries—The Indian War in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—It is reported that extensive coal-fields have been discovered near San Diego, in the Temeculah Mountains.

General Crook has adopted the policy of enlisting friendly Indians to fight the warlike Apaches, the Indian Agents co-operating. If General Crook is not interfered with, he will make the campaign short and decisive.

CLEVELAND.

Acquitted—Suicide.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 21.—Patrick Dougherty, who fatally stabbed Malvin Myers in this city, July 17, was acquitted to-day, on the plea of self-defence.

George Farwell, agent for the Weed Sewing Machine Company, in Painesville, Ohio, committed suicide in this city to-day, by taking hydrate of chloral. Cause, intemperance.

Fires.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—A fire at St. Paul, Minn., this morning, burned the Old Settlers' Home, on Bridge square, together with Warner's block and Presty's saloon. Loss, $20,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 21.—A fire occurred at Clardnelle last night, destroying nearly half the business part of the town, and the United States Land Office, Post Office, and all the banks. In the Land Office there were destroyed all the valuable documents; those in the Post Office were saved.

RIPON, Wis., Dec. 21.—The dwelling house of General McDonald, of Dartford, Greene Lake County, was burned this afternoon. Loss, $25,000.

Suspension of the New Orleans "Times."

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Proceedings to force C. A. Weed into involuntary bankruptcy were commenced yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, upon the petition of J. A. McKee. Judge Durell issued a writ directing the United States Marshal to provisionally seize the New Orleans *Times* newspaper establishment, which order was executed last evening, and the office closed. Judge Alexander Walker and E. C. Hancock, associate editors of the New Orleans *Times*, will issue a newspaper to-morrow. The suspension of the New Orleans *Times* has caused general expressions of regret.

Frozen In.

BAY CITY, Dec. 20.—Captain George Stone of the barge J. S. Fay, and the Captain of the schooner Escanaba, with about thirty others from vessels frozen in the Lake Superior region arrived in this city last evening. They came with the aid of snow shoes to the Northern terminus of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, where they took the cars for this city. There are about fifteen other vessels fast in the vicinity of theirs.

A Murderer Held for Trial.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 14.—Wolf, who killed Van Naum, the German butcher, was to-day held in $15,000 bail to answer to the chaage of murder in the second degree.

Ocean Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 21.—The steamship Java has arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Arrived, Canada and Adriatic from Liverpool.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Numbers are now for the first time being placed upon the buildings in LaSalle, and the names of the streets are being affixed upon the street corners.

The Philadelphia police, yesterday afternoon, raided a gambling saloon on Dock street, and arrested twenty-nine persons, two of whom were proprietors. They also captured $1,000 worth of paraphernalia.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The New Order of Things in the State Horticultural Society — Utilizing Fruits for Market — The Alden vs. Farm Dry Houses—A New Product—Canning of Fruits—Cider and Cider Vinegar—Marketing of Fruits—Selling Fruit by Weight—Transactions of the Board of Agriculture—The Weather, Railroad Freights, and Corn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 21, 1872.

I propose to review a few of the most noticeable features of the State Horticultural Society. The last meeting was very much in accodance with the old plan,—that of discussing topics of the day, instead of reading long-winded, learned essays, by a class of mere book-men. This latter practice, that had obtained for some years, had the effect of making our more practical horticulturists stay at home, as it mattered very little to them whether they ever heard or read these essays, as they were generally wanting in practical teaching.

It is the practical facts that cultivators have demonstrated that we need, not the theories of school-men; and in acknowledgment of this demand came the change in the order of exercises. The forthcoming Transactions will therefore be of value, as they will contain the matured opinions of many practical men, and I hope the school-master will not interpose his prerogative in the adding of any outside matter for the mere purpose of embellishment. These Transactions have almost invariably carried the stone in one end of the meal-bag, in taking the grist to mill. Henceforth I trust the stone will be left out, and both ends of the sack filled with the grist.

UTILIZING OF FRUIT FOR MARKET.

This was divided into the making of cider, cider-vinegar, feeding the windfalls to hogs, the preserving of fruit by the Alden and other processes, hot-air drying, and drying in the usual way, and the packing for market. The Alden process first had the floor. They pay about 40 cents per bushel for good sound grafted fruit, what we may call good-sized merchantable apples. This may be considered a low price. A bushel of such apples will make six pounds of dried, or what they prefer to call preserved fruit, for the reason that the fruit, on soaking in cold water for a few hours, has all the flavor and appearance of green apples, and, when cooked or made into pies, cannot be distinguished from the green apple.

It was claimed that this fruit cost from 10 to 12 cents a pound, and that the market had not as yet been supplied at 20 cents a pound, the present market price. The samples of fruit presented were very fine; in fact, all that could be desired. But the dried fruit men opened their batteries upon it at a most fearful rate. They claimed that the cost of these dry-houses, and the great expense attending them, would eat up the profits, and that the goods were not so far in advance of other processes as claimed. Mr. Post, of Ashley, had a model of his dry-house, and samples of fruit that were much superior to the common dry apples. He also used hot air, and a revolving table for the screens on which was placed the fruit. Dr. Hooton, of Centralia, had a similar apparatus, but I think his drying shelves were stationary. Mr. Huggins, of Woodburn, also described his dry-house, in which he had prepared a large quantity of peaches and apples. These two latter gentlemen claimed that they would be able next season to present samples of dry fruit equal to that of the Alden process. Mr. Huggins had sold his apples in Chicago at 9 cents a pound, which was 2 or 3 cents in advance of the best common dry apples. These gentlemen claim that there is a saving in cost of apparatus, as the whole dry-house and fixtures, capable of drying 50 bushels a day, cost only some $30, and have no patent-fee attached; that, with skill in the management, it will do equally good work, or, at least, approximate so nearly that this plan will come into general use.

The discussion was spirited on both sides, showing a great advance in this department of the orchard. In places where fruit and vegetables may be had the year round, the large houses claim the advantage, while, on isolated farms, and in small neighborhoods, the latter will, no doubt, prove invaluable. It is too early in the condition of these two plans to decide which will prove the winner, as both promise valuable results. New York, Ohio, and Michigan have thus far supplied the market with dried fruit, but Illinois must soon distance them all, whether from the Alden process by large corporations, or the hundreds of small dry-houses on the farms.

A NEW PRODUCT.

In drying fruit, it has been discovered that the cores and parings of the apple have a value. These are dried and sent to the factory for the making of apple jelly, or they are placed in a vat and allowed to decay, and the juice made into vinegar. Thus the whole of the fruit is utilized. This is done on the old Shaker plan of making cider vinegar, but is more expensive than grinding and pressing in the usual manner.

CANNING OF FRUITS.

Mr. Earl, of South Pass, gave an account of the canning establishment at that place. It is on a large scale, and had given employment to large numbers of persons, and purchased large quantities of fruit that would have otherwise gone to waste. It bids fair, said Mr. Earl, to become one of the great aids of the orchard, especially in case of large yields that would otherwise be liable to flush the market. Thus Illinois may soon divide the honors with Baltimore in the article of canned peaches.

CIDER AND CIDER-VINEGAR.

The first effort made in our State to put on the market pure cider-vinegar from the apple, as opposed to that made of corn whiskey and sulphuric acid, was by K. K. Jones, of Quincy. Mr. J. had a large orchard, and constructed a large building for the purpose of making cider-vinegar; but the public were not ready to back him in so laudable an enterprise. He also took radical grounds in regard to cider,—making it of ripe, sound fruit; but the public taste was not then educated up to the difference between a good, healthful article and the vile stuff on the market, and Mr. Jones found more profit in selling the fruit as best he could. As fruit became more plenty, it also became more desirable to utiltze the whole of the apple crop; and, to do this, cider and vinegar must come in for a share. At the East, the refuse fruit was, much of it, cooked and mixed with meal for the hogs; but here, with our cheap corn, the cooking of apples would not pay, and they must be turned into vinegar or cider. There were present at this meeting several orchardists who make large quantities of cider and cider-vinegar annually. Among these, Mr. Whitny, of Lee County, is the largest operator. He has an apple-orchard of 140 acres, nearly all in bearing, and which produced this year 14,000 bushels. All of the fine large apples are packed in barrels and sent to market; the small, sound apples made into cider; and the refuse, bruised, or damaged apples go to vinegar. He had sold 8,000 gallons the current year of cider-vinegar, at an aggregate of $2,000; and has 14,000 of cider of this year's make, that will be used in the course of one or two years for market in the form of cider-vinegar. The cider is put in casks in a warm room or cellar, and left to sour at its leisure, which is from one to two years. He has just completed a cider and vinegar house 30x56 feet, three-stories high. Several other orchardists stated that they had plans for similar buildings for the coming season. Since the first effort of Mr. Jones, he and others have, by patient effort, educated the public taste to the use of pure cider and cider-vinegar, and the demand is at this time in advance of the supply.

FEEDING THE WINDFALLS.

There were only two or three of the large orchardists present who advocated the feeding of the refuse apples to hogs. These men seeded their orchards to clover, and let the pigs have the pasturage of the orchard. They claimed the advantage of better crop and a greater immunity from the depredations of the codling moth; but this was denied by those who picked the windfalls daily, and turned them into vinegar. Much was said as to the best methods of cider and vinegar-making, for which we have little space at this time, and which more directly interest the orchardist, but may be given more in detail at some future period. The whole subject of utilizing the apple was handled in a practical manner, highly creditable to the Society; and those who wish to avail themselves of all the facts should apply to the Secretary, O. B. Galusha, of Morris, for a copy of the Transactions.

THE MARKETING OF FRUIT.

This subject occupied the attention of the Society. It was suggested that the practice of *facing* the packages — that is, placing the best samples on the outside—was a bad one, as the fruit next to the package is liable to be bruised. To remedy this, it was stated that all the best samples should be placed in the middle of the package, and all the inferior samples used for the *facing*. It was also stated that, in the packing of fruit, all sorts of devices were resorted to to deceive the buyer. The members from the North, who buy peaches of their Southern brethren, took this a little to heart, and spoke feelingly on the subject, as though they had not been fairly dealt by. But they were assured that such practices came from those not members of the Society. This was satisfactory for a time; but, as all the packages of peaches were packed with the same object, it was presumed that no member of the Society had shipped any peaches the past season, though many of them had large orchards; and the question arises, Who takes the splint after splint from the peach-basket, and shaving after shaving from the peach-box, that have reduced the three-peck package to a level eight quarts? That is, five baskets or boxes, that once held each three pecks, have now shrank to a bushel of peaches; that is, fifteen good honest pecks are reduced to four. In order to put a stop to this rate of shrinkage, it was decided to appeal to the scales, and

SELL ALL FRUIT BY WEIGHT.

In order to accomplish this, the Boards of Trade of St. Louis and Chicago were appealed to to carry out the rule, and thus put honesty in the packing of fruit at a premium.

MANAGEMENT OF THE ORCHARD.

The culture and general management of the orchard were passed by for the want of time, and yet sufficient was developed to show that the plow and harrow, clover-seed, and thinning of the fruit, were becoming familiar to the orchardist. How much, and when, shall we prune, are also subjects not definitely settled. We shall, therefore, have a few subjects left over for the next annual meeting.

The capital now invested in fruit culture in this State represents many millions of dollars, and is a branch of industry that should be fostered by the State. In fact, to the liberality of the State, for the past six year, is due the success of the State Horticultural Society, as the $2,000 per annum has enabled it to continue the good work, and without this aid it cannot go on in its broad field of usefulness, as contemplated in the new order of things. It must have aid to publish its Transactions, which is the hand-book of the year of horticultural progress.

Forest-tree culture was also largely discussed, though but little new was developed beyond a higher appreciation of the Osage-orange and the white and blue ash for forest-tree planting. The larch plantations were spoken highly of as a success in all cases where early spring planting had been practised.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

I have just received from the Secretary, A. M. Garland, the above for the year 1871. These annual volumes of Transactions are, in fact, hand-books of the year, and to have them sent out to the public the last month of the succeeding year, is at least ten months too late, and yet this annual is some two or three, if not four years, as regards time, ahead of some of its predecessors, of which there are eight in all. A few days will close the year 1872, when the annual volume for 1872 will be ready for the State Printer, and the work should be ready for distribution at least by the 1st day of March, 1873. In that case, its contents will be of value to the several industries of the State. As a matter of course, these nine volumes of Transactions are valuable in all public and private libraries, and for depositing in corner-stones of public buildings; but, for the public benefit, for the tax-payer who meets the expense of the work, they are of about the same value as that of a last year's almanac. I would suggest that the Secretary be authorized to let the printing and binding this year-book of agriculture to the lowest bidder, who will guarantee its completion not later than March 1. While a State Printer may be useful for the printing of bills, and to supply the daily needs of the General Assembly, for the printing and binding of these and similar reports he has thus far proved a failure, and the people are tired of paying taxes for any such long-delayed services. If partisan presses are to be sustained, let the Assembly make a direct appropriation for that purpose, but do not withhold knowledge until its value is lost, as has been the practice with that public institution, the State Printer.

This annual contains many pages of valuable papers, the list of awards of the State Fair at Duquoin, reports of County Societies, and a history of the Board of Agriculture from 1853 to 1871.

The new Board, that meets next month at the State Capital, will have a responsible task before them. We have passed the pioneer age and the age of wooden towns, and are now entering on one of more permanent improvement and manufacturures. New industries are almost daily inaugurated, and these must have a place in the State Fair, and the whole field of exposition be vastly broadened.

District Fairs are becoming prominent, and the people are looking forward to something that shall fully present all of the varied interests and industries of the State. The great feature of our State Fair has been its show of live stock; but the present age demands more than this; it demands an equal fostering of every department of productive industry that is adding value to the State, and giving it a more enduring future.

THE WEATHER AND CORN.

Since the 16th of November, we have winter weather; most of the time, dry, clear, and cold, and well adapted to the thorough curing of the immense yield of corn, and its harvesting. To the surprise of all, almost the entire crop is ready for shelling and shipping. We do not mean that it is ready to go into store for summer-shipping, but for immediate use for milling and distant customers, and large amounts go East daily for this purpose. The price paid is 20 to 33 cents a bushel of 70 pounds in the ear, or an additional cent for 56 pounds shelled. The freights are now some 7 cents per bushel to Eastern markets over the winter rate of last year, and it is just this difference that takes off the profits. If the farmers could have this extra 7 cents, they would be very well satisfied, and in the end the railroads would make a better profit, for it would beget a better mutual understanding between the producers and carriers.

Corn is King, and any monopoly that comes in its way must go under. Some farmers talk of dropping the corn crop out of their list of farm-staples, but this is all nonsense; corn is, and will continue for all time, our great staple; and the roads that are wise will so grade their charges as to encourage a steady demand and supply. This increase of rates at this time will result in a reverse, and may prove a loss in the end. No prudent business man would pursue such a course with his customers, for he would expect that such treatment would divert business from him at every opportunity. Two or three short crops would show a struggle for freights that might seriously lessen railroad dividends. My advice is, to charge fair rates at all times, upon a basis of live and let live. Extravagant prices are not desirable, for they lead to extravagant expenditures. Nor can the railroads afford to depress any agricultural staple, as such an act is a boomerang in their own hands. The prosperity of the West is, at this time, at the mercy of the Eastern railroads; will they be wise and reasonable, or will they earn the ill-will of their best customers? This is the question of the day, and a question that cannot, or will not, be thrust aside. RURAL.

Anna E. Dickinson Interrupted.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 18.

Last night Miss Anna E. Dickinson addressed a tolerably fair audience in Steinway Hall on the subject of labor. She declared against strikes, which, she said, only served to fill our factories with foreign workmen, and consign the American mechanic to pauperism. Already the workshops of this country are in nine cases out of ten superintended by Europeans. The action taken by the workingmen in the eight-hour strike of last summer she stigmatized as cowardly and dishonest.

While proceeding in this strain, she was interrupted by a grave, middle-aged man in the audience, who desired to ask a question.

"Assuredly," replied Miss Dickinson.

"I am a practical jeweller," said the questioner; "suppose you bring your watch to be mended, for which you pay $4. I take half a day to do it, my pay being 50 cents an hour. How much of the profit should go to my employer and how much to me?" (Applause.)

Not being prepared with an answer, Miss Dickinson disposed of the question by saying that she was there to state her case, and not to reply to individual objections. She then proceeded with her lecture, closing with a ludicrous picture of the results to society should the eight-hour law be adopted by all classes.

Hardly had the applause which greeted the conclusion of her lecture subsided when an employer in the audience requested attention while he answered the question propounded by the practical jeweller. The noise, however, was so great that he was inaudible, save to a few near him. The person addressed, though much too far off to know what was being said, seemed to feel that it was not favorable to his class, and replied with acrimony, which produced a retort in kind. Miss Dickinson stood on the platform smiling graciously upon the disputants, and the audience, many of whom had resumed their seats, applauded vociferously as a thrust was vigorously given or parried with success. The discussion at length became very animated. The audience in the body of the hall was pretty equally divided between employers and employed. The ushers exerted themselves to clear the hall, and the assemblage dispersed, thoroughly satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

THE APIARY.

Bee-Keeping as Connected With the Farm or Suburban Homestead.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., Dec. 21, 1872.

The past half-a-dozen years have developed a vast amount of bee-literature, mainly from those interested in the selling of patent hives, Italian queens, honey-extractors, and patent fertilization. It has been a mountain of theories, speculations, and petty humbugs, piled on a hillock of simple facts. When we get rid of all this rubbish and have a clean field, we shall move forward with steady purpose, and better perception of the true status of the honey question. People forget that there is a possibility of a changed condition in any pursuit, and yet the world is full of examples. In my last, an effort was made to show how settlement had changed the natural conditions of the honey-harvest, and well nigh destroyed the value of bee-keeping. I have also shown that the cheapening of cane-sugar and the superior quality of our syrups have lessened the price and demand for honey. The sellers of queens and patent hives deny all this, or resolutely shut their eyes to those unpleasant facts, but we must nevertheless meet them, for, like Banquo's ghost, they will not be laid.

The past three seasons of drouth, and the fatal epidemic among the bees, have had a depressing effect, and driven many from their purpose. We must admit that the rosy tinge of the honey cloud has, at this time, a faint hue, but we must hope for its brightening when the normal amount of rain-fall comes back to gladden the flowers and fill their nectaries with honey.

There is health in the care of bees, as well as sweetness in the honey. Where is the farmer's wife or daughter, or the *habitue* of a suburban home, who would think for a moment to forego the keeping of poultry and the rearing of chickens? Not one. And to this should be added the keeping of bees, for its pleasure and its profits. But there is no pleasure in the sting of the bee,—of course not. But there is pride in their management, when, with steady nerve and practiced eye, we are able to keep them in place, and are the conscious masters of their morals.

When out in the fields gathering honey, the bee avoids all occasion of quarrel, and gets out of the way as soon as possible, and, only when danger threatens his citadel does he show a disposition to stand on the defensive. With such an insect, surely one may, if she choose, be on good terms; and, doing this, one must learn to govern herself. We have all been taught to look at the daily labors of the bee as valuable examples of industry, but then we must give them an opportunity to exercise this valuable gift of nature.

Ask the farmer who owns and cares for the poultry, and he will tell you it is the wife or daughter; then why may she not be the owner of the swarm of bees? Their care will give her out-door exercise, a better temper and control of herself; for, every time she handles her swarms, she is admonished that she must bear a steady hand, and be ready to listen to the music of her pets, for they have a music so varied that it stands them in place of words, and their language must be familiar to her.

I am not going to urge my young lady or old lady friends to go largely into bee-keeping as a pursuit, for, if I should, it would bring them disappointment as certain as the attempt at poultry-raising on a large scale, for it is one of those things that pertains to the pleasures and profits of the household, but cannot, under ordinary conditions, be pursued on a large scale and as a separate industry. A homestead without trees, without a vegetable and flower garden, and with an absence of poultry and of bees, is not a homestead, but a place to rent to some lonely wayfarer, whose pilgrimage is one of sadness, of penury, and of want, and whose cloud is embossed with a dark, lowering fringe, destitute of a silver lining.

It is to add one more item to the list of home pleasures, home-training, and home-comforts, that I urge the keeping of bees. In the suburbs of our cities and villages, we have a fair supply of bee-pasturage, more so than on the farm, unless we sow white clover in our pastures and buckwheat in the fields. Then we can sow such flowers as produce honey and are useful for other purposes. Among these, the Rocky Mountain honey-plant (*Polinicia purpura*) promises to be of value for chicken-feed as well as for honey. It may be sown in one corner of the garden, or in the field, where it will take care of itself, for it belongs as yet to the family of weeds, though it may claim a place among the useful plants. At the late Bee-Keeper's Convention at Indianapolis, it had a worthy mention, and was commended for further trial. Its seeds are abundant, growing in small pods like the mustard, only larger. I do not know who has the seed for sale, but several hundred packages of it were sent out last winter to the young lady bee-keepers who read THE TRIBUNE.

The care of poultry, of flowers, and of bees have a strong affinity, and all are indentified with home, its love, its adornments, and its luxuries. We may not call either of them a pursuit or a separate industry, but by some more endearing name, for they are interwoven with the household and farm, a part of our every-day selves.

Now is the season for the laying of plans, the preparation for spring. We look over the lawn to see what tree shall give room, or what new-comer we shall welcome; what border shall be given over to grass, and what new plats shall give place to flowers. We must plan new places for chicken-coops, and select the sunny side of the pines, the spruces, or under the broad leaves of some favorite deciduous tree; and, while we are out of doors for this purpose, let us provide for one, two, or three swarms of bees,—not close to some well-trod path, but in the background, where we can see them against the shadows of the conifers, or hear their glad music among the flowers. Then, some day, when we have placed a smoking chicken-pie on the table, flanked with a bouquet of roses, we may also have a dish of honey in its snowy comb, that shall make the dinner all the pleasanter, and present a tribute to the taste and care of the wife or daughter who sits the queen of the feast. ELLA.

Railroad News.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—The Chancellor granted an injunction restraining the New Jersey Central Railroad Company from interfering with the coal trade of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, or carrying into effect the resolution of Dec. 13 regarding it.

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 21.—Everything indicates an early and satisfactory settlement of the land difficulties recently so exciting along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, on the Osage lands. A test case will be submitted to the Courts at once for a speedy and final decision. No further trouble is aprehended. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad will be completed to Dennison to-night.

The Bowles Brothers' Failures.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* states that the total liabilities of the exploded firm of Bowles Brothers at London, Paris, Nice, Geneva, and New York, are now stated to be something more than £250,000, and the assets not more than £48,000, of which sum the much larger part is of only hypothetical value.

Boston Items.

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The President.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—President Grant engaged rooms at the Burnet House, but at midnight had not arrived. He is expected at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Packing in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—The hogs slaughtered in Ohio, from the 1st of November to date, add up 836,000.

—Professor Tyndall has just perfected a new respirator for firemen, in which the solid particles of the densest smoke are arrested by films of cotton wool wetted with glycerine, and the most pungent gas by layers of charcoal. By this means firemen can remain within burning buildings for upwards of an hour at a time with safety and comfort, so far as their respiration is concerned.

BOSTON.

Sorrowful Holidays---Dis agements of the People.

Queer Political Complicati

The Radical Club---John Weiss on ---Bret Harte's Unpopularit at the Hub.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Dec.

Notwithstanding every resolve to be ity with stoical fortitude, and even, if to turn the scale against it by a purp jolly in spite of fate, it is evident, as days draw near, and the time for str balance of the year's profit and loss, th is sadder and more cast down than u much, and apparently so well protect perity has been turned to noth that those who are not among rect losers have little disposit the customary display of gayety. O there will be merry-making, and prese a spectacle of cheerfulness; but a tone will pervade it all,—the of the disaster by which fortun splendor, and hopes were destroyed. not imply that anything like discourag despair has settled upon the hearts of ple, only that, with the approachin season of customary gladness, they quite as keenly as ever before how gr they have encountered. We realize some measure, yet only in some mea dismal a season the last holidays been to the people of Chicago.

THE WORK OF RESTORATION DELA

There is a feeling that things have on as prosperously as they might h since the fire. In the excitement and helplessness that prevailed, many thi might be accomplished by having session of the Legislature, and the not caring probably to seem to negle portunity of helping, called the L together. It has been in sessi four weeks already, and there a doubts whether it has accomplished really serviceable. It has authorized loan its credit to the extent of $20,000, sist in rebuilding the burnt district, an has accepted the act; but it is rep there are doubts respecting the constit of the law, and it may not, after all, avail. There have been long, but profitable, discussions of the whole insurance, touching the desire of br panies to reorganize under special before, and touching the policy of Insurance act. A general act has alre one branch, and, in some shape, will be engrossed among the statutes. B satisfactory to the insurance interest not probable that any extensive reo will be effected until an attempt is cure more favorable terms from the lature, which meets next month. T are the only really important about which the Legislature has bee four weeks. However good this Lo be, it is practically impossible to do ward rebuilding before spring open extra session has not saved what it wi

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The municipal elections held last we help much to inspire confidence. In after the fire, there was a general exp dissatisfaction with the conduct of an upright man, as all confess, but no ing in the qualities to meet and cont He recognized the popular verdict, a to be a candidate for re-election. the field was clear for the Republican ried the city by a handsome vote in to obtain possession of the Municipa ment. All eyes turned to one or th two men, universally recognized as rendering distinguished service in gency. These two were William Gr Otis Norcross; but, as soon as they w both declined. Then the Republica tion went and nominated Henry O. worthy gentleman, who was last sum petitor against the Hon. William W the Republican nomination as Congr the district now represented by Givery With him, through the operation of intrigues, was nominated a wretch partisan Board of Aldermen. Under stances, he declined. There was the called Citizen's Convention, in whic mocracy were prime movers, as they h two years past, and Mayor Gaston, not ing his declination, was nominated, the nomination. With him was no Board of Alderman, of which it n that, without by any means com the requirements of the occasio an improvement on that nom the Republicans. After Mr declined, a new Republican candidate every day, and some days two were n all declined as fast as notified. Seei fortune drift of affairs, and recogniz difficulty, the *Advertiser* proposed a Aldermen composed of the best nam tickets, that met with great favor. Convention, so-called, met and indo nominated Mr. Pierce for Mayor, wh accepted. At the last moment, the B being unable to get another to take t place on their ticket, nominated Mr. P At the election, contrary to all expe extraordinary apathy was manifeste vote was scandalously light. Mayor re-elected by a small majority; but tiser's Board of Aldermen, with two were chosen. Since the election, th been shocked with a report stuffing, or other frauds in the wards, to count in M ton, which is now undergoing exami it be established, New York may loo famous laurels, for we shall appear forging them. [A telegraphic despatc ton, dated the 20th, states that, on a the vote for Mayor, "mistakes" and ancies" were discovered, the co which elects Mr. Pierce by a small ED. TRIBUNE.] It is probable that move along slowly until the new and the new City Government power. To them the people will loo tions of an adequate and certain po when it is known, will be the signal work in earnest. Meantime there ness,—the owners of the land burnt busy clearing it of rubbish, prepara ture operations, and the business-fir seek new quarters are saving as m former trade as possible, as the nucl start.

THE RADICAL CLUB.

To-day being the date of the mee Radical Club, I wended my way to t Mr. Sargent, where I found assembl agreeable company, with some habitually present. Among the la named Fred. Douglass, of national fessor T. Sterry Hunt, a new acquisi corps of instructors in the Massachu tute of Technology; the Rev. J. who, after a very serious conflict o the Church and Society, and after declinations on his part, has finally b to come from Baltimore to succeed t Dr. Gannett, killed in the railway Revere, in the pulpit of the Arli Church; and the brilliant young s bridge, John Fiske. Mr. Ware gentleman, turned 50, gray, carriage, and noble, if somewhat se nance. Mr. Fiske, sometimes calle because he was lately lecturer on P Harvard College, where he is no Librarian, is one of the remarkable of this country. He graduated College in 1863, not ten years ago, has a place among the most scholars of this country. His lect losophy in the University course tinguished attention. They have published in a book, and may not or three years; but some of th delivered in New York, and most been reported very fully in the New He is popularly considered a Comp who do not know what the Posi lieve. The truth is, that h profess discipleship to but has worked out a logical speculation, peculiar, and, particulars, differing from that recognized authority. The reputa quickly won seems to have done h He avoids rather than courts n works with the plodding enthusias

THE APIARY.

Bee-Keeping as Connected With the Farm or Suburban Homestead.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rural Home, Ill., Dec. 21, 1872.

The past half-a-dozen years have developed a vast amount of bee-literature, mainly from those interested in the selling of patent hives, Italian queens, honey-extractors, and patent fertilization. It has been a mountain of theories, speculations, and petty humbugs, piled on a hillock of simple facts. When we get rid of all this rubbish and have a clean field, we shall move forward with steady purpose, and better perception of the true status of the honey question. People forget that there is a possibility of a changed condition in any pursuit, and yet the world is full of examples. In my last, an effort was made to show how settlement had changed the natural conditions of the honey-harvest, and well nigh destroyed the value of bee-keeping. I have also shown that the cheapening of cane-sugar and the superior quality of our syrups have lessened the price and demand for honey. The sellers of queens and patent hives deny all this, or resolutely shut their eyes to those unpleasant facts; but we must nevertheless meet them, for, like Banquo's ghost, they will not be laid.

The past three seasons of drouth, and the fatal epidemic among the bees, have had a depressing effect, and driven many from their purpose. We must admit that the rosy tinge of the honey cloud has, at this time, a faint hue; but we must hope for its brightening when the normal amount of rain-fall comes back to gladden the flowers and fill their nectaries with honey.

There is health in the care of bees, as well as sweetness in the honey. Where is the farmer's wife or daughter,—or the *habitue* of a suburban home, who would think for a moment to forego the keeping of poultry and the rearing of chickens? Not one. And to this should be added the keeping of bees, for its pleasure and its profits. But there is no pleasure in the sting of the bee,—of course not. But there is pride in their management, when, with steady nerve and practiced eye, we are able to keep them in place, and are the conscious masters of their morals.

When out in the fields gathering honey, the bee avoids all occasion of quarrel, and gets out of the way as soon as possible, and, only when danger threatens his citadel does he show a disposition to stand on the defensive. With such an insect, surely one may, if she chooses, be on good terms; and, doing this, one must learn to govern herself. We have all been taught to look at the daily labors of the bee as valuable examples of industry, but then we must give them an opportunity to exercise this valuable gift of nature.

Ask the farmer who owns and cares for the poultry, and he will tell you it is the wife or daughter; then why may she not be the owner of the swarm of bees? Their care will give her out-door exercise, a better temper, and control of herself; for, every time she handles her swarms, she is admonished that she must bear a steady hand, and be ready to listen to the music of her pets, for they have a music so varied that it stands them in place of words, and their language must be familiar to her.

I am not going to urge my young lady or old lady friends to go largely into bee-keeping as a pursuit, for, if I should, it would bring them disappointment as certain as the attempt at poultry-raising on a large scale, for it is one of those things that pertains to the pleasures and profits of the household, but cannot, under ordinary conditions, be pursued on a large scale and as a separate industry. A homestead without trees, without a vegetable and flower garden, and with an absence of poultry and of bees, is not a homestead, but a place to rent to some lonely wayfarer, whose pilgrimage is one of sadness, of penury, and of want, and whose cloud is embossed with a dark, lowering fringe, destitute of a silver lining.

It is to add one more item to the list of home-pleasures, home-training, and home-comforts, that I urge the keeping of bees. In the suburbs of our cities and villages, we have a fair supply of bee-pasturage, more so than on the farm, unless we sow white clover in our pastures and buckwheat in the fields. Then we can sow such flowers as produce honey and are useful for other purposes. Among these, the Rocky Mountain honey-plant (*Polinicia purpura*) promises to be of value for chicken-feed as well as for honey. It may be sown in one corner of the garden, or in the field, where it will take care of itself, for it belongs as yet to the family of weeds, though it may claim a place among the useful plants. At the late Bee-Keeper's Convention at Indianapolis, it had a worthy mention, and was commended for further trial. Its seeds are abundant, growing in small pods like the mustard, only larger. I do not know who has the seed for sale, but several hundred packages of it were sent out last winter to the young lady bee-keepers who read The Tribune.

The care of poultry, of flowers, and of bees have a strong affinity, and all are indentified with home, its love, its adornments, and its luxuries. We may not call either of them a pursuit or a separate industry, but by some more endearing name, for they are interwoven with the household and farm, a part of our every-day selves.

Now is the season for the laying of plans, the preparation for spring. We look over the lawn to see what tree shall give room, or what new-comer we shall welcome; what border shall be given over to grass, and what new plats shall give place to flowers. We must plan new places for chicken-coops, and select the sunny side of the pines, the spruces, or under the broad leaves of some favorite deciduous tree; and, while we are out of doors for this purpose, let us provide for one, two, or three swarms of bees,—not close to some well-trod path, but in the background, where we can see them against the shadows of the conifers, or hear their glad music among the flowers. Then, some day, when we have placed a smoking chicken-pie on the table, flanked with a bouquet of roses, we may also have a dish of honey in its snowy comb, that shall make the dinner all the pleasanter, and present a tribute to the taste and care of the wife or daughter who sits the queen of the feast. Ella.

Railroad News.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 21.—The Chancellor granted an injunction restraining the New Jersey Central Railroad Company from interfering with the coal trade of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, or carrying into effect the resolution of Dec. 13 regarding it.

Parsons, Kan., Dec. 21.—Everything indicates an early and satisfactory settlement of the land difficulties recently so exciting along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, on the Osage lands. A test case will be submitted to the Courts at once for a speedy and final decision. No further trouble is aprehended. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad will be completed to Dennison to-night.

The Bowles Brothers' Failures.

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BOSTON.

Sorrowful Holidays---Discouragements of the People.

Queer Political Complications.

The Radical Club---John Weiss on Faith ---Bret Harte's Unpopularity at the Hub.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Dec. 16, 1872.

Notwithstanding every resolve to bear calamity with stoical fortitude, and even, if possible, to turn the scale against it by a purpose to be jolly in spite of fate, it is evident, as the holidays draw near, and the time for striking the balance of the year's profit and loss, that Boston is sadder and more cast down than usual. So much, and apparently so well protected, prosperity has been turned to nothingness, that those who are not among the direct losers have little disposition for the customary display of gayety. Of course, there will be merry-making, and presents, and a spectacle of cheerfulness; but a subdued tone will pervade it all,—the shadow of the disaster by which fortunes, and splendor, and hopes were destroyed. I would not imply that anything like discouragement or despair has settled upon the hearts of our people, only that, with the approaching of the season of customary gladness, they recognize quite as keenly as ever before how great a loss they have encountered. We realize now in some measure, yet only in some measure, how dismal a season the last holidays must have been to the people of Chicago.

THE WORK OF RESTORATION DELAYED.

There is a feeling that things have not gone on as prosperously as they might have done since the fire. In the excitement and sense of helplessness that prevailed, many thought good might be accomplished by having a special session of the Legislature, and the Governor, not caring probably to seem to neglect any opportunity of helping, called the Legislature together. It has been in session about four weeks already, and there are grave doubts whether it has accomplished anything really serviceable. It has authorized the city to loan its credit to the extent of $20,000,000 to assist in rebuilding the burnt district, and the city has accepted the act; but it is reported that there are doubts respecting the constitutionality of the law, and it may not, after all, be of any avail. There have been long, but not very profitable, discussions of the whole system of insurance, touching the desire of broken companies to reorganize under special charters as before, and touching the policy of a General Insurance act. A general act has already passed one branch, and, in some shape, will doubtless be engrossed among the statutes. But it is unsatisfactory to the insurance interests, and it is not probable that any extensive reorganization will be effected until an attempt is made to secure more favorable terms from the new Legislature, which meets next month. These two are the only really important subjects about which the Legislature has been busy for four weeks. However good this Loan act may be, it is practically impossible to do much toward rebuilding before spring opens, and the extra session has not saved what it will cost.

QUEER POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS.

The municipal elections held last week did not help much to inspire confidence. Immediately after the fire, there was a general expression of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Mayor,—an upright man, as all confess, but notably wanting in the qualities to meet and control a crisis. He recognized the popular verdict, and declined to be a candidate for re-election. Apparently the field was clear for the Republicans, who carried the city by a handsome vote in November, to obtain possession of the Municipal Government. All eyes turned to one or the other of two men, universally recognized as capable of rendering distinguished service in the emergency. These two were William Gray, Jr., and Otis Norcross; but, as soon as they were named, both declined. Then the Republican Convention went and nominated Henry O. Pierce, a worthy gentleman, who was last summer a competitor against the Hon. William Whiting for the Republican nomination as Congressman in the district now represented by Givery Twitchell. With him, through the operation of petty ward intrigues, was nominated a wretchedly weak, partisan Board of Aldermen. Under the circumstances, he declined. There was then held a so-called Citizen's Convention, in which the Democracy were prime movers, as they had been for two years past, and Mayor Gaston, notwithstanding his declination, was nominated, and accepted the nomination. With him was nominated a Board of Alderman, of which it may be said that, without by any means coming up to the requirements of the occasion, it was an improvement on that nominated by the Republicans. After Mr. Pierce declined, a new Republican candidate was named every day, and some days two were named; but all declined as fast as notified. Seeing the unfortune drift of affairs, and recognizing the true difficulty, the *Advertiser* proposed a ticket for Aldermen composed of the best names on both tickets, that met with great favor. A People's Convention, so-called, met and indorsed it, and nominated Mr. Pierce for Mayor, who this time accepted. At the last moment, the Republicans, being unable to get another to take the leading place on their ticket, nominated Mr. Pierce again. At the election, contrary to all expectations, an extraordinary apathy was manifested, and the vote was scandalously light. Mayor Gaston was re-elected by a small majority; but the *Advertiser's* Board of Aldermen, with two exceptions, were chosen. Since the election, the city has been shocked with a report of ballot-stuffing, or other frauds in one of the wards, to count in Mayor Gaston, which is now undergoing examination. If it be established, New York may look to her infamous laurels, for we shall appear to be challenging them. [A telegraphic despatch from Boston, dated the 20th, states that, on a recount of the vote for Mayor, "mistakes" and "discrepancies" were discovered, the correction of which elects Mr. Pierce by a small majority.—Ed. Tribune.] It is probable that things will move along slowly until the new Legislature and the new City Government come into power. To them the people will look for indications of an adequate and certain policy, which, when it is known, will be the signal for going to work in earnest. Meantime there is no idleness,—the owners of the land burnt over being busy clearing it of rubbish, preparatory to future operations, and the business-firms driven to seek new quarters are saving as much of their former trade as possible, as the nucleus of a new start.

THE RADICAL CLUB.

To-day being the date of the meeting of the Radical Club, I wended my way to the house of Mr. Sargent, where I found assembled the usual agreeable company, with some guests not habitually present. Among the latter may be named Fred. Douglass, of national fame; Professor T. Sterry Hunt, a new acquisition to the corps of instructors in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the Rev. J. F. W. Ware, who, after a very serious conflict of opinion in the Church and Society, and after one or two declinations on his part, has finally been induced to come from Baltimore to succeed the lamented Dr. Gannett, killed in the railway accident at Revere, in the pulpit of the Arlington Street Church; and the brilliant young savan of Cambridge, John Fiske. Mr. Ware is a portly gentleman, turned 50, gray, of dignified carriage, and noble, if somewhat severe countenance. Mr. Fiske, sometimes called Professor because he was lately lecturer on Philosophy at Harvard College, where he is now Assistant Librarian, is one of the remarkable young men of this country. He graduated at Harvard College in 1863, not ten years ago, and already has a place among the most accomplished scholars of this country. His lectures on Philosophy in the University course attracted distinguished attention. They have not yet been published in a book, and may not be for two or three years; but some of them have been delivered in New York, and most of them have been reported very fully in the New York *World*. He is popularly considered a Comptist by people who do not know what the Positivists do believe. The truth is, that he does not profess discipleship to any leader, but has worked out a course of logical speculation, peculiar, and, in essential particulars, differing from that of any other recognized authority. The reputation he has so quickly won seems to have done him no harm. He avoids rather than courts notoriety, and works with the plodding enthusiasm of a German student all the time. Perhaps some of your readers may remember his reply to James Parton's article: "Does it pay to smoke?" published four or five years ago. Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. have just published a volume, chiefly made up of essays contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* during the past year, entitled: "Myths and Myth-Makers." It exhibits the extent of his learning in one direction quite conspicuously, and is moreover, both entertaining in matter, and truly pure in style.

JOHN WEISS' ESSAY.

The reader of the essay to-day was John Weiss. To report Mr. Weiss without quoting him is always an unsatisfactory business. His thought is so crystallized in his style that it seems impossible to render it in any other medium. He is essentially a poet, and, when he reads his prosiest essays, they are instinct with a passionate rhythm, so that a reporter's notes, and even the exact language when quoted, seem to lose half the significance that was in the words when uttered. The subject of his essay to-day was "An Act of Faith;" and its motive was to discriminate faith in its essential character. It will be surmised, by all who know anything of Mr. Weiss, that his definition of Faith does not conform to the theological authors' one. After referring to the great part the word Faith has played upon the world's stage, he said: "Human feeling has put the word into italics in every European language. Kings may be as profligate as they please, only they must be Defenders of the Faith; and the subjects of each one may love each other as Christians ought, but they are bound to hate and fight, as only Christians can, the opposite believers. Moral and industrial development has been postponed to the exigency of this word, which flowed out of a conviction that a man's heart may be pure, but his soul cannot be sound unless his mind shares the orthodoxy of one or the other party. Whenever a sincere conviction reigns that eternal welfare depends upon a holding of certain opinions upon invisible objects, it becomes a very grave matter to force the right opinion,—graver than to insist upon good conduct,—and any means may be resorted to, whether the soul to be saved relish the proceeding or not." I will go on to sketch as briefly as I can, using his own language, Mr. Weiss' thought as developed in this essay.

"You expect to go to Heaven; you expect to join departed friends; you expect a general system of beneficence to rule the other world; you expect some compensation for the ills of this. But what you have no evidential reason for expecting, you have no right to call an object of Faith. * * Faith is not a form of probability, or instinctive likelihood, or mental method built on texts. * * We cannot help letting presumption rise into the most convinced expression, for it is the totality of wonders, and as valuable as we are. So we affirm; insist upon it; squander upon it thought and fancy; send it along others' heartstrings in thrills of emotion. We have faith in something like this which is the proclamation of our lives. But it is not the act of Faith we are seeking, and in general we may say that no presumptions that tend toward the invisible, or undertake to make niches in it for definite objects, can correctly be called achievements of Faith. * * An act of Faith appears to be the expectations which arises from observing,—not the surmising which comes from instinct. * * The only ground for an act of Faith is furnished gradually by discerning how this world is constructed, for it is the stem on which our souls blossom; the whole order is destined to feed and keep us in health. * * If we begin by teaching men the whole structure of *this* world, we can afford to leave the next world, and the whole region of the invisible, to each man,—a free pasture, where he may wander at will, and crop what theories best suit his disposition. For a well-instructed man has such excellent material deposited in his person for the promotion of opinions about all accessible objects, that he may safely be let alone. Neither the State, nor the pulpit, nor the rancor of sectional zeal need touch his perfect liberty to form his own conception of God, and to put all his expectations into his own statements. Only one absolute condition should be absolutely enforced: that all men and women must take care to become intelligent; for the world needs inhabitants who spend their lives in conforming to its laws,—not in cherishing animosities about points which used to belong to the domain of Faith. * * It is lost time to argue against any suspicion that the human soul is going to be put out because the stream of knowledge is turned into it. I think we might not whimper much about the soul. I should as soon grow melancholy with a doubt that music, if transferred from the old four-stringed lyre of the Greeks to the manifold complexity of the modern orchestra, was going to fall into decay. I anticipate an expansion like that which will call out of the soul new combinations, and develop her variety with harmonies of truth and emotion, compared with which the old music of religious Faith is a twanging on one string. We cannot keep this natural soul of mankind fasting for its religion. We want to teach society how to be more humane, and to make its inevitable distinctions opportunities for harmonic combinations, pitched from the bottom to the top of the scale. We want, for instance, to engage the wisest brains to contribute, upon the basis of the law of co-operation, on adjustment of labor and capital. The law might have been suspected if it had not already been discovered. Like other laws, it dwells with men, and waits to be put to service. It will be a sublime day for religion that shall dawn over the whole Republic, farmed, mined, forged, riveted, bridged, and acqueducted, shoed, clothed, and tinkered, by co-operation. Who is the statesman ambitious to put a late posterity into his fame,—to outlast with it his country's monuments of stone and brass? Let him descend not lower in politics than some device to persuade the forces of the world to work in amity, so that tyranny shall be a mutual blunder, and concert a mutual success. Let moral earnestness leave the poor business of printing tracts, and distributing polyglot Bibles, and building up great evangelizing establishments whose concerns have to be overhauled from time to time and their money accounts readited; for the country is not crying for a tract. It wants abatement of moral nuisances, protection for the unprotected, a compulsory spelling-book for every child. We want some system that shall press monopolies to find themselves unprofitable, at the same time that it checks unscrupulous competition. We want the greatest number of people introduced into as large a number of opportunities as possible; not church-extension, nor running into debt to outdo each other in parades of brick and mortar piety,—but we want extension of rights, and of respect, and of municipal usages, over the whole world; we want liberty and safety put into an equation."

The conversation after this essay was rather slow,—only Dr. Bartol, Miss Peabody, E. C. Towne, and one or two others being willing to talk. Dr. Bartol's remarks were in the nature of a protest against the views announced by Mr. Weiss. He insisted that Faith was a premise instead of a conclusion; a product of the imagination, not of knowledge; and imagination, rather than a process of logic. Mr. Douglass and Mr. Fiske both declined invitations to talk,—the former saying that the waters were too deep for him to venture upon them.

THE ECLIPSE OF BRET HARTE.

There is one other topic about which it is high time a word was said,—the eclipse of Bret Harte. No man ever came, a stranger, to Boston, and met a more favorable disposition to appreciate and honor him. No man ever more wretchedly dishonored expectations. Harvard College had elected him to membership of the Phi-Beta Kappa before he left California, and invited him to deliver a poem at the next annual meeting, when President Porter, of Yale, was to deliver the oration. President Porter's oration was a credit to the Society and to himself. It has been read wherever philosophy is honored. Bret Harte despised his opportunity, and selected from his portfolio a feeble piece composed in his early days, which, under the circumstances, was not much better than a contemptuous insult. He was invited to read a poem at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, in this city, and accepted. At the last moment, he refused to appear, but sent a tolerable trifle, that was read by another gentleman. It is understood that he contracted, at a high price, with J. R. Osgood & Co., to write for their publications. The public being judge, he has not earned his wages. During the period of his engagement he contributed poems to New York magazines, for which, it is fair to presume, he accepted pay. He engaged to deliver a lecture in one of the courses here, but, at the last moment, failed. The Manager supplied his place with Dr. O. W. Holmes, and publicly denounced his conduct. Mr. Harte replied in a plausible note to to *Advertiser*. The Manager replied by a statement, well substantiated by letters and documents, which left Mr. Harte very seriously damaged in reputation. A rival Manager induced him to lecture, and at length he kept an engagement. The public, however, distrusted him, so that, notwithstanding the fact that it was publicly announced that he had arrived in the city before he had started from New York, people were on the street, distributing tickets generously, on the afternoon of the lecture, to insure a full house. The indications are convincing that he is a spoilt pet, [illegible] sort of "Heathen Chinee" in literature, [illegible] as deceitful as clever.

—George Robinson, M. D., of New [illegible], has invented a method of cutting wood by [illegible]num wire heated by electricity. Anything, [illegible] a huge pine tree may be felled "by a child."

THE NEW DOMINION.

A Review of Canadian Affairs.

The New Parliament and Present Issues.

The Railroads of Canada---Aspects of Development---The Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 20, 1872.

THE CHICAGO OF CANADA.

This comparatively young city, the Chicago of Canada, the most rapidly growing of all Canadian cities, has, at this time of writing, finished its preparations, has taken in its stocks of provisions, and gone into winter quarters. The snow has fallen, which, for three long months, will lumber up the sidewalks and roadways, and the icicles are dangling from windows to which, pendant-like, they will hang until shivered by the blustering winds of next March. And still, the prospect for pleasure and amusement is not by any means of a character to induce sadness; while for business, both ordinary and extraordinary, both inside and outside the Government buildings, and for exciting political struggles between the three parties, the outlook is certainly promising. In spite of the fact that the weather here during the winter is colder than in any other parts of the Dominion—that is to say, of its old inhabited portion—the season is gayer than in more pretentious cities. The usual session of the Dominion Parliament opening sometime in January or February draws together representative men from all parts, and the departmental offices of the General Government being located here always causes the hotels to be filled more or less by men in search of contracts, by office-seekers, politicians, and reps. of all degrees. The magnificent Chandiere Falls, the timber slides, the splendid drives for sleighing, the immense lumber manufactories, and the admirably arranged Parliament buildings, all come in to promote the pleasures of a visit to the city, which, unlike the large number of Canadian towns, has some points of interest that appeal to travellers of all nationalities, and to every lover of nature.

THE FORTHCOMING SESSION

of the new Parliament promises to be an important one; the party lines of its members are not sufficiently drawn as to enable a very accurate forecast to be made of the strength of the several parties. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier, is confident that he has a majority at his back, but his confidence is fully equalled by that of his opponents, headed by Mr. Alex. McKinzie and Edward Blake. These gentlemen, aided by the powerful influence of the Toronto *Globe*, have seized upon the humiliating position in which the Dominion has been placed by the provisions of the Washington Treaty, to indite terrible philippics against their great opponent, who, it will be remembered, sat, as they claim, as the representative of Canada on the Commission, but who, as held by his organs, was only one, among several, of Her Britannic Majesty's representatives on that august body. The recent utterances of the London *Times*, the surrender to the Americans of the key to our western possessions, and the revival in Congress of claims founded on the St. Alban's raids, have all added point to their complainings, and have gone far to create a public sentiment which may, ere many weeks be passed, consign the chief Minister to private life. Of course, it is not possible that, cold as he is, William Ewart Gladstone would permit the present Chief Executive officer of Canada, Sir John, to suffer for having been willing to do as he directed; and therefore, the *quid nunes* are already speculating as to which will be the colony to which the honorable gentlemen will be sent as Governor, in the event of an adverse vote by the Parliament. His adherents, however, are firm in their faith in the political skill of their leader, and laugh, the least bit unpleasantly, at the thinly-spun hopes of their opponents.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Among the matters which will, of necessity, come before the Parliament, will be the legislation already had in regard to the Canada Pacific Railway. The two rival companies that are at present in the field, anxious to secure control of the valuable land grants, have been fighting very actively, but the contest is over; were it not so, the session once open, the war would have been carried into Africa, of a verity. For some time past each of the two companies have had representatives at this place, and recently there was quite a large gathering of railroad men from all parts of the Dominion. They brought with them valuable documents containing the records of the operations of their several lines during the year, and, in conversation with your correspondent, were free in their expressions of opinion as to the characters of the year's traffic. Of those Canada lines, which, having a through character, may be supposed to have a special interest in Western readers, some information thus gleaned may not be without interest. Of the railroad council assembled in Ottawa, many of the figures will be recognized as familiar.

THE GREAT AUTOCRAT OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS,

Mr. John C. Brydges, has under his charge, as Managing Director, a system of railways as great as as any of the tremendous lines running through western territory. Mr. Brydges is a gentleman of somewhat of the first Napoleonic cast of architecture. His face is cleanly shaven, his nasal organ is of the classical order (slightly), his step and bearing are military, perhaps a necessary consequence of his being the Colonel of the Grand Trunk Regiment of volunteers, and his manners are at once sauve, dignified, and imperative. He knows no will but his own, and the many delegations of committees, inspectors, etc., who have crossed the Atlantic to inspect the working of the line hage fallen victims to his polite courtesies, and returned to praise what they came to blame. He stands within an inch of the height of the First Consul, and has fought his railroad Austerlitz, has surveyed the pyramids of enterprise, but has not yet met his Moscow, nor feels any dread anticipation of a coming Waterloo. The only mistake Mr. Brydges ever made was to offend the Hon. George Brown, the proprietor of the *Globe*. That gentleman has never ceased to pursue the railroad manager, his company, and his connections with the sharpest of sticks, and has piled Pelion on Ossa in his endeavors to create enough spirit among the English shareholders to throw off the incubus from their undertaking involved in keeping in their employ a man whose management results in the singular fact of—the greater the receipts the less the profits. Unfortunately for the stockholders of the Company, there is more of truth than poetry in the charge. From Mr. Brydges' memorand, placed at my disposal, I gleaned the following statistical information as to the work done by the railway during the first half of the present year:

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA

has a mileage of over 1,309 miles, running from the eastern portion of the province of Quebec, and from Portland, on the Atlantic seaboard, to Goderich, on Lake Huron, to Fort Erie, on Lake Erie, and to Detroit, *via* Port Huron and the western shore of the river. The line is divided into two great divisions, with dranches therefrom, and employs a force of about 5,000 men scattered from one end of the Dominion to the other. The cost of its construction was enormous, and its receipts are vast, but its stock is worth little, its preference bonds and mortgages hardly more. For years no dividend has been paid on its stock, and its annual meetings in London, England, are about the largest gatherings now held of members of the community of grumbling shareholders. Its capital account runs up to the enormous figures of nearly twenty-two millions of pounds sterling, or $115,000,000 of States' money. Of this sum, $11,802,955 represents the several classes of preference bonds and stocks, £3,111,500, the debt of the Company to the Dominion of Canada, and £3,488,589, the share capital, making a total of £18,403,044, or, in other words, over ninety millions of dollars in cash investments paying not a single cent of interest; and yet the shareholders *et al.* are not happy. The receipts of the road are princely, too. For the first six months of the present year the gross receipts of the road amounted to no less than four and a half millions of dollars, or, in British gold, to £870,000. For the corresponding period of the previous year they amounted only to £775,000; showing an increase for the present year of over 12 per cent, or about $470,000. The principal increase in receipts was in the matter of freights. On this head, the increase was £87,000, and on passenger travel, £6,278. With regard to the latter, it arose not from an increase in the number of passengers, the notes in the hands of Mr. Brydges showing a falling off, owing to the smaller immigration of the present year, but to an increase in passenger rates. But the additional receipts have all been swallowed up in expenses of one sort and another. Thus, the renewals of permanent way, chargeable to revenue, show an increase of £10,000; steel rails being laid in great numbers. Then, that bugbear of our roads having American connections, and depending to a considerable extent, on American travel for their support, expense of exchange, or "loss on American currency," figures up £3,000 more than before, and the working expenses are also greater. There are several very simple reasons why this should be so. The increase in the cost of labor, and the greater expense of fuel, have much to do with it. In the former, there has been an increase of 10 per cent, and in the latter one of 15 per cent. In fact, this country, which a villanous Yankee, who had been demoralized in Maine, described as

A LAND OF SNOW, STUMPS, AND SKUNKS,

is fast consuming its available lumber. Along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway the supplies of fuel are being rapidly exhausted, and to-day the Company is obliged to draw largely upon the coal mines of Nova Scotia for its supply of one of the first requisitions to getting up steam and pushing along. All this of course entails additional expense, and it is therefore, not so much a wonder as it otherwise would be, that with the above mentioned great increase in the gross receipts, there should be a falling off in the sum available for dividends on preference stock or original shares. What that falling off has been will, I doubt not, surprise Chicago readers. Thus, while last year there was a balance of £18,500 carried forward, at the close of the first six months of this year there remained, as the net result of the six months' operations, the grand amount of £1,652, or a little less than $9,000 in greenbacks. And this on a business of over $4,500,000! Well may we Canadians set ourselves down, and challenge the world to beat us at the fabled feat of a mountain bringing forth a mouse. Fancy the working expenses of a road, exclusive of burdens, being 77¼ per cent of its gross earnings, and then wonder, if you can, that the Atlas-like task assumed by the poor unfortunates who have given to the Dominion its main railroad artery makes them occasionally restless, and more than ever predisposed to exercise the birthright of the true born Britisher: To grumble—and to pay.

Of course Mr. Brydges is not responsible altogether for this state of things. As Manager of the Great Western Railroad, he was a great success, and he has achieved wonders on the Grand Trunk. But the Company started badly at the first, and has never been able to recover itself.

IT IS LOADED DOWN WITH DEBT,

has all summer to compete with river navigation, has many severe grades, branches which don't pay enough to supply grease for the wheels of the coaches, and in its transportation of freight has to submit to excessive competition. With such a load, it is not to be wondered at that the net returns are meagre. The road, nevertheless has been a great benefit to Canada, and the people of this country are well possessed of it even if they have on their financial ledger a debt of $3,500,000 on the wrong side on its account. Some time since Mr. Brydges was spoken as likely to take the position of financial minister of the Dominion, but he strenuously denies having any ambition in that direction. It is certain that not a small proportion of the inhabitants would prefer to see him where he is; and this is not altogether beyond a doubt according to the latest advices from England; his engagements being likely to terminate on the 31st inst.

At the Russell House in this city, the chief hotel of the place, have also been staying, for a few days, some of the prominent officials of the Great Western Railway. Its present manager, Mr. Muir, is not, I expect, unknown to the citizens of the Garden City. He was for some time, Assistant Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, and upon the consolidation of the two roads, assumed the management of the Eastern Division, otherwise the Canadian Department. No personal description is required. Quiet, self-possessed, cautious of speech, Mr. Muir is one of the shrewdest of our population, and is held in merited esteem as well by the Directors and shareholders of his Company as by the employes and the travelling public. The statistics of the work done by this road will possess a pertinent interest to all Western readers.

Never before, in the short space of six months, was so much work done by the

GREAT WESTERN COMPANY

as during the first half of the present year. Sir Thomas Dakin, President of the Company, a London tea-dealer, an ex-Lord Mayor, and, withal, a pleasant gentleman, visited this city several times while in Canada, and left many pleasant traces of his visit. He caused to be prepared certain tables of statistical information, from which it appears that the business of the road has shown the following gratifying development: In 1868, the half-yearly receipts were £356,000; in 1869, £385,000; in 1870, £408,000; in 1871, £458,000; and up to the 31st July, of this year, the receipts for six months were £550,734, being an increase of over £91,000, or nearly $500,000. But the increase is not altogether satisfactory, as it has been obtained on a heavier percentage of working expenses, and leaves less than one-third of the receipts to be divided as profits. In other words, on the general earnings of the road, the total working expenses have averaged 60 per cent, while the cost of earning the additional £91,000 was £61,000, or nearly 70 per cent, which calculation, if legitimately carried out, would eventually prove that the less receipts the better, inasmuch as the greater the incomings the greater the percentage of expenses, until it is easy to suppose a time when the expenses should exceed the receipts. Great Western shareholders, however, have little fear of this *reductio ad absurdum* ever being carried into effect. There is one point on which we inhabitants of this Dominion pride ourselves, and it is the extraordinary development of local traffic over railroads. Of course, the greatest percentage of travel over roads such as the Great Western must always be "through," but it is gratifying to know that during the present year there has been

A GREAT INCREASE IN LOCAL PASSENGER TRAFFIC,

that on the Great Western Railway, for instance, now amounting to 40 per cent of the whole; and with the disingenuous pride in our country, which, as a five-year-old nationality, we may be pardoned for possessing, we also invite the world's attention, at Vienna or elsewhere, to this other fact, that the gross earnings upon the main line of the Great Western Railway have been $10,403 per mile, being—attention!—the largest earnings of any single track in the world!

The Company has been sighing for more worlds to conquer for some months past. They captured one, known as the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, which has been assuming the shape of an elephant ever since. The engagement was to work the line for 70 per cent of its receipts, and its receipts are so small that 70 per cent leaves an aching void which it is hard to ask the other divisions of the company's line to fill. The road runs to Lake Huron, and connects with Hamilton, passing through the three counties named in its title. Then the Glencoe Branch, shortening the route for through traffic, is soon to be completed, the London & Port Stanley Railroad has been leased, running powers over the Hamilton & Erie Road have been secured, arrangements to use 15 miles of the Welland Railroad have been proposed, and the Directors contemplate entering into joint partnership with the Grand Trunk in the International Bridge at Fort Erie; and should the tests prove satisfactory, they will unite with the Michigan Central in the construction of the proposed tunnel under the Detroit River. All of which shows that live men are controlling the policy of this, the best esteemed of Canadian railroads.

The interest felt in these two roads—the Grand Trunk and the Great Western—has for some time past been shared by a third aspirant to public notice,

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Dominion Parliament, in session at the Government House in this city, last winter, perfected the legislation necessary to start the scheme fairly on the waters of speculation; and for the entire summer, notwithstanding the counter attraction of electioneering and excited political contests, railroad men and capitalists have been journeying hither, seeking to glean information of some straw or other as to the way the wind was blowing. The legislation on the subject provides that the road shall be built within ten years, and that the work shall be done by a private company, to whom will be transferred, under certain provisions, the valuable land grants conveyed in the act. Speculation has been rife for some time as to how the matter would be settled, and a year—one out of the ten—has glided past before a shovelful of earth has been dislodged. Two rival companies were organized, and started in to compete for the work; but combination under such circumstances, generally takes the place of rivalry. In the present case, it is a combination of misfortune, for both companies are superseded, and the whole enterprise put upon a different footing. After many conferences, an infinitude of letter-writing, and much lobbying, arrangements have been definitely concluded for the formation of a company to build a road, the subscriptions to whose stock shall be exclusively confined to the inhabitants of the Dominion. The latter is, considering the immense difficulties to be overcome, rather an unnecessary provision, for few people, outside those who anticipate receiving direct pecuniary benefit from the road, will feel anxious to place their money in an enterprise, the successful working of which for years to come, can result in but the slimliest of dividends. The capitalists in this country have set themselves about to introduce the fear into the minds of the people that the great corporation,

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

which is necessarily somewhat of a rival undertaking, will endeavor to secure control of the enterprise, and have worked so diligently to disseminate this apprehension, that I verily believe they are victims to their own tales. At any rate, the arrangements made for placing the stock will commend themselves as thoroughly Canadian, than which can one ask anything more?

The Solons have resolved that stock shall be distributed in certain proportions among the different provinces. Thus, the rich Province of Ontario is expected to fork up $3,800,000; Quebec, a little over $3,000,000, while Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other provinces, in so far as they are able, are expected to subscribe about $8,000,000 each. Nor does this proportional feature stop here. The constitution of the Board of Directors is to be as follows: Five from Ontario, five from Quebec, and one from each of the other provinces, but no Director is allowed to receive more than a $100,000 worth, and out of regard for the interests of their constituents it has been resolved that no member of Parliament shall be allowed a seat on the Board. Which is hard on the members of Parliament, is it not? But it is not provided that the

KANUCKIAN OAKES AMES

may not practise his wiles, and no provision in the charter, as drawn up, prohibits members receiving stock, drawing dividends on it, and then returning it. The only difficulty that suggests itself in this connection, is where the dividends to be drawn are to be found. The intention to carry out the scheme, however, is certain; the railroad will be built, and Canadians will be able to cross the continent on an express train without needing to have their baggage searched, or to submit to the indignity of seeing another flag than our own wave over our heads. That this feat should be reserved for the next generation doesn't trouble us. We can wait; and, while waiting, console ourselves with that peculiarly Canadian fable of the tortoise and the hare.

Canadiensis.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The hog crop of Iowa is 1,325,179, against 1,008,671 last year.

—The Parsons (Kansas) graded school, costing $20,000, has just been completed.

—One of the best plantations in South Carolina, containing 3,000 acres, was sold for $7,000 recently.

—The street lamps in Belleville, Ill., were last week lighted for the first time in nearly a year. The great gas war is at an end.

—The suit at Davenport, Iowa, of widow Maloy to recover $10,000 damages from Maleny for causing the death of her husband by a blow, has been compromised on $5,000.

—The first engine crossed the Air Line Railroad bridge, over the Connecticut, at Middletown, Ct., last Tuesday The iron structure has cost nearly $400,000.

—The decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, reversing the $3,000 judgment for libel, recovered by the Hon. W. K. Wilson against J. A. Noonan, of Milwaukee, is from the hands of Chief Justice Dixon, and concludes with an elaborate analysis of the mental operation known as "intent."

—The Collins Ax Company of Collinsville, Ct., which was started forty-six years ago by three men from Hartford, has within the past twenty years paid the average dividend of 9 35-100 per cent, and now employs 400 men with a monthly pay-roll of $25,000.

—At a recent wedding in Killingly, Ct., the bride wore the beautiful silk stockings which her mother wore at her own wedding thirty-five years ago; and the bridegroom wearing the fine white ones worn by his father upon his wedding day, fifty-one years ago.

A German firm is making extensive purchases of polecat skins in Bourbon County, Ky. The skins are collected and deodorized in Paris, packed in bales shipped to a firm in Baltimore, thence to a fur company in Leipsic, Germany. The price paid in Paris is from 15c to $1 for the skins, according to quality.

The last rail of the Paris & Decatur Railroad, and also the Chicago & Southeastern, known as the Mattoon, Sullivan & Decatur Railroad, was laid last Thursday. These two roads form a junction at Mt. Zion, ten miles southeast of Decatur, and run into that city *via* the Illinois Central track, one mile and a half south.

—The County Court has this week given considerable attention to the liquor cases that have been accumulating on the docket for some time past and the good people of Lake County will rejoice to know that the result has been entirely satisfactory to law-abiding citizens, and gives promise of better things in the future, than we have heretofore had.—*Waukegan Gazette.*

—The Cedar Rapids *Republican* gives a practical illustration of the workings of Iowa collection laws, by citing the case of a man in the East who loaned a thousand dollars in Iowa for one year at 10 per cent interest. It took him four years to collect it, under the State laws, and when all the costs for legal services had been paid, he only realized about 7 per cent on his loan.

—In February next the tract of land known as the Omaha reservation will be placed on the market for sale at $2 50 per acre. The territory embraces a district of thirty-six miles in length by twenty-four in breath, or over half a million acres of bottom land, on the west bank of the Missouri, sixty miles north of Omaha.

—There is in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a lady who has a perfect genius for making rare and curious things. She has invented a machine for making lace, consisting of one hundred bobbins, and on this has manufactured handkerchiefs and collars and lace equal to any imported from Paris.

—The case of the young man Scharlach, who, came to Pittsburgh, Pa., from Steubenville, O. a short time since, to have a surgical operation performed on him for the removal of a set of false teeth that some eight months before dropped into his gullet while he was asleep, resulted fatally last week.

—It is a fact that the Masons of California have so exerted themselves in a good work as to raise and forward $125 to aid in the completion of the Washington National Monument. This circumstance reminds us unpleasantly of the brevity of time, and prompts the remark that if anybody else has any work of that kind to do they had better be diligently about it.

—The Orleans (N. Y.) *Republican* says: "An aunt of Horace Greeley, Mrs. Dwinell, is now living in the town of Gaines. Some years ago Mr. Greeley was to deliver the address at the County Fair, and he, being anxious that his relative's family should hear his remarks, proceeded to his aunt's farm, and, pulling off his coat, helped husk a lot of corn, at which all the hands on the premises were working. The neighbors, also, joined with the distinguished editor, and that corn was husked in time to allow all hands to attend the Fair and hear Mr. Greeley's address."

—A man has just been arrested in Oil City, Pa., on the curious charge of stealing 125 pounds of nitro-glycerine. A search of his premises resulted in the discovery of the dangerous compound in the cellar, with his seven little children playing close by, liable at any time to explode it. The explosive force of the amount found was sufficient to have blown the whole neighborhood to atoms. The man seems to have had a mania for this kind of larceny, as a number of articles from other magazines were found on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The name "grass widow" is of French origin. It is derived from the French "grace," and originally meant a widow by courtesy.

—An eminent theologian has discovered that the expensive conflagration in Sodom and Gomorrah was due solely to the prevalence of the Mansard roof.

—Business men in New York are quite generally wearing double-breasted pea-jacket-fashioned coats, made of dark-mixed cloths.

—A Western journalist has forgotten his philosophy lesson. He says: "France is a tinder-box and President Thiers is sitting on the safety-valve." Next!

—Two young American ladies recently filed the unprecedented petition to be allowed to sleep in the lighthouse at Leith, Scotland, for one night, to the abject bewilderment and astonishment of the authorities.

—The Legislature of Vermont has, in imitation of that of Minnesota, passed an act punishing by fine any pointing of firearms at a person in play, adding an imprisonment of two years when any injury results from the folly.

—Misses Nelson & Tyler, two young Springfield, Mass., ladies of business tact, have taken a two years' contract for the manufacture of a patent surcingle, and are giving employment to twenty girls, and producing about fifteen dozen per day.

—A French lady and gentleman at Cape May have been into the ocean every day since early last summer. They are trying to persuade themselves that by going in every day they will not notice the change in temperature, and so be able to go in all winter.

—A girl in Indianapolis, who has $200,000, advertises for sealed proposals for marriage. The Postmaster has decided to charge her double price for her box, as it keeps one clerk half his time filling it up with pink-tinted envelopes, and the whole office is scented with musk and bergamot, like a perfumer's shop.

—Irish antiquaries are contemplating the erection of a memorial to Brothers Michael, Courey, Peregrine O'Cleary, and O'Mulconry, the "four masters" who compiled the "Annals" which to this day constitute the basis of Irish history. The memorial will probably be in the form of a monolithic cross erected on the site of a dwelling within the monastery of Donegal, where the brothers compiled the "Annals" two centuries and a half ago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

When Dumb Animals cry out their gladness,—when cripples take up their beds and walk,—when Rheumatism is banished,—stiff joints made limber, and swellings disappear as if by magic, well may we inquire into the secrets of the wonderful Centaur Liniment. There has never been anything like it. It has performed more cures of flesh, bone and muscle ailments upon man and beast in the past three months, than all other articles have in three hundred years.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Duping the Sick.

In shape, color, and smell the toadstool closely resembles the mushroom, yet the one is a poisonous fungus, the other a wholesome vegetable. Many of the advertised and unadvertised slops which unscrupulous speculators are trying to persuade the credulous are "as good as Hostetter's Bitters," bear a like superficial resemblance to that inestimable vegetable restorative. Quite a number of these dangerous fungi have started up within the last two years, and doubtless many worthy people have been poisoned by them. Some of these wolves wear the sheep's clothing of pretended morality, and inveigh against medicinal stimulation as they vend their acid poisons; while others offer their liquid compounds of "forty rod rum" and condemned drugs under the slang names of "Eye Openers," "Morning Glories," "Cobweb Cutters," and the like. Beware of them all, for they are deadly and detestable.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

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A Monster Bill for the Holidays. MACKIN AND WILSON in New and Striking Specialties.
Obeying Orders! A Midnight Assault!
A Trip to to the Moon. New Songs, New Dances. New Acts.
NOTICE—Our regular Matinee this week will be given on Wednesday instead of Saturday. Wednesday, Grand Christmas Matinee.

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Extraordinary Attractions for the
HOLIDAY WEEK!
First appearance in four years of the popular Melo-Dramatic Actress, MLLE. MARIE
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Grand Holiday Matinee, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

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EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK—CHRISTMAS AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
In her greatest character,
MEG MERRILIES.
Secure your Seats and come early.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY, Dec. 23, and during the week, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
[BY REQUEST]
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
With entire new scenery and mechanical effects. JOHN DILLON, J. W. BLAISDELL, J. C. PADGETT, AND CHAS. R. WILSON, In their original characters. MISS KATE MEEK, MRS. WALLACE BRITTON (her first appearance), MARIE LOUISE, and the entire Company in the cast.
Grand Matinee Christmas at 2½ p. m.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, also Christmas Afternoon and Evening,
LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS,
IN JULIUS CÆSAR.
In addition to his role of Cassius, MR. BARRETT will deliver the famous oration over the body of Cæsar.
Friday—Farewell benefit of LAWRENCE BARRETT, ROSEDALE.
Saturday—Rosedale Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Monday Evening, Dec. 23, Every Night, and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons,
LEON BROTHERS,
Miss Lucy Adams, Miss Sallie Swift, Miss Marie Olive, Guy Linton, Charley Howard, Bobby Newcomb, in a new bill, concluding with the National Drama entitled
THE UNION SCOUT.
Monday evening, Dec. 23, benefit of R. L. MARSH.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE.
"The Valor and Humor of the Irish Race."
By Special Request,
Rev. EUGENE SHEEHY,
Of Limerick, Ireland, will deliver his Second Lecture at the Halsted-st. Opera House, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. Subject—"Valor and Humor of Our Race." Tickets, 50 cents.

SOUTH SIDE SOCIAL CLUB
will give their Christmas Dancing Party and Sixth Grand Soiree, on Christmas night, at Avenue Hall, 147 Twenty-second-st., Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1872. Admission, $1.

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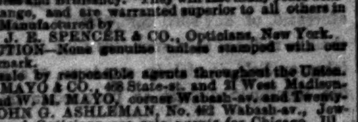

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H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 91 Madison-st.
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E. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.
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THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 158 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-st.
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FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
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PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 264 South Water-st.
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DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
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Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
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The new and powerful steamships of this popular line sail regularly EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from the Company's Pier, No. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK, with goods and passengers for
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL as follows:
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CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 p.m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 p.m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
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As Low as by Any Other Line.
Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark at reduced rates.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornaments, but they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. MANUFACTORIES:—1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

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DR. COBURN has three diplomas from the best Colleges in the world.
DR. COBURN has records to prove his extensive hospital practice, both private and public.
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CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

Dr. A. G. Olin,
182 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

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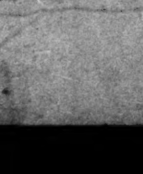
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

On Marriage.
HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN. Remarkable Reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

SCALES.



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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.
SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams—Farm and Garden—The Apiary.
THIRD PAGE—Boston Letter: Sorrowful Holidays; Queer Political Combinations—The New Dominion: A Comprehensive Review of Canadian Affairs—General News Items—Business Directory—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Currency Question; The Problem of Municipal Government; The Geneva Award; The Cold Snap—Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—Stanton & Company's Business Card.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time Table.
SEVENTH PAGE—The Pulpit: Sermons by Rev. B. E. S. Ely and Rev. John Wood—The Law Courts—Hyde Park Matters—Personal—Streator the Headquarters of the Vermilion Coal Fields.
EIGHTH PAGE—Periodical Literature—Evanston Matters—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Guy Mannering."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "The Lancashire Lass."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Julius Cæsar."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of the Carroll Family. New Sensational dram, entitled "Our Mother."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Leon Brothers. "The Union Scout."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Zoe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIMPLES REMOVED AND SKIN MADE SMOOTH by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

HOW UNNECESSARY THE ANGUISH MANY persons undergo from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, toothache, and earache. We say unnecessary, because the application of Mexican Mustang Liniment to the afflicted part, or a few drops of it in the ears or tooth, affords instantaneous, and what is better, permanent relief. For cuts, wounds, bruises, swellings, and all injuries or diseases which require treatment externally, this liniment is everywhere regarded as the most potent and reliable healing agent in existence. For all external injuries, or ailments of horses and cattle, it is infallible.

UNITED STATES WATCH CO.—THIS COMPANY, we observe, continues to hold the leading position among American manufacturers. At the fairs held in different parts of the country, where there has been great competition in this line, the Marion (Giles, Wales & Co.) United States Watches have been regarded as greatly superior, in every particular, to any on exhibition, and have been awarded the first premiums over all competitors in every fair where they have been exhibited, securing the gold medal at the fair of the American Institute, New York, just closed.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 23, 1872.

The Public Library will be opened to the public New Year's Day, for the first time.

The French Assembly has adjourned for the holidays, and France may rest; but Gambetta's organ predicts that when it reassembles a serious Parliamentary crisis may be expected.

It is said that a number of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad have asked the President to sue the members of the Credit Mobilier for $18,000,000, which they have taken from that railroad and divided among themselves.

The floods in the Seine are rapidly falling. The Thames is now breaking its banks, and Windsor and the neighboring country are suffering from an inundation which has not been equalled since 1852.

The coal miners now on strike at Springfield complain that their employers, besides refusing them the higher wages which should follow the increased price of coal in the winter season, force them to buy supplies of powder and oil at their own stores at a figure far beyond cost. They further charge that a loaded car, for which they are paid as for ten tons, is sold as twelve. On the other side, the mine-owners say that the miners are free to buy their supplies where they please.

Mr. John R. G. Hassard, who assumes the editorship of the New York *Tribune ad interim*, though without much experience as manager of a newspaper, is one of the most forcible and pungent writers on the American press. He was formerly employed on the literary work of Appleton's Cyclopædia, and subsequently served a brief newspaper apprenticeship on the Chicago *Republican*, when that paper was under Mr. Dana's charge. From this city he returned to New York, where he took a position as editorial writer on the *Tribune*. Mr. Orton might do a worse thing than to retain him. He might also do a worse thing than to get Mr. Blaine to take the chief editorship. Mr. Blaine possesses a quickness and elasticity of mind, together with political forecast and experience, which would largely compensate for his lack of training in daily journalism.

In our correspondence from the New Dominion, this morning, a review is given of the condition of the chief Canadian railways. Of these, the largest are the Grand Trunk and the Great Western lines. Neither of these seem to be embarrassed with riches. The Grand Trunk Railway, with 1,309 miles of track, employing 5,000 men, and with ninety millions of cash investments, has not paid a dividend for years. Its expenses consume 77¼ per cent of its gross earnings. The Great Western Road makes $10,403 gross earnings a mile, the largest of any single track in the world, but runs its expenses up to 60 per cent of the receipts, which are found to increase in a faster ratio than the earnings. One year of the ten which the Dominion Parliament granted for the building of the Canadian Pacific Road has passed without a stroke of work done, but a company has been formed. Its stock is to be placed with most rigorous precautions against its being controlled by any other than Canadian capitalists.

The New York *Times* perceives a great moral backslide in the acceptance of $7,000,000 by the President of the Erie Railway from Jay Gould. "Perhaps some old-fashioned people," it says, "may ask, what laws for the punishment of thieves were made for? If Gould stole this money, what right have the Erie Directors to enter into an undertaking not to prosecute him? If he did not steal it, what right have they to take this $9,000,000 from him?" The President of the Erie Railway might reply that he is neither the Prosecuting Attorney of New York nor foreman of the Grand Jury, nor yet editor of a newspaper, any one of whom might properly move for the indictment of Gould, under the criminal law of the State. On the other hand, he is specially charged with the duty of protecting the interests of the Erie stockholders, and recovering their property as far as possible. What he has done in no wise puts Gould beyond the reach of the criminal law, while it does certainly put some millions of dollars into the Erie Treasury.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull on Saturday, except wheat. Mess pork was inactive, and nominally unchanged at $11.62½@11.75 cash, and $11.85@11.90 seller March. Lard was in fair demand, and a shade easier at $6.95@7.00 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.37½ seller March. Meats were rather quiet and easier, at 3⅝c for shoulders, 5⅜@5½c for short ribs, 5⅝c for short clear, and 7¼@7¾c for green hams. Highwines were more active and unchanged at 89½@90c per gallon. Dressed hogs were in fair demand, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $4.35@4.40. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was less active and 1c higher, closing at $1.16½ cash, and $1.16½ seller January. Corn was dull and steady, closing at 30½c cash, and 30⅝c seller January. Oats were in better demand and firm, closing at 24¼c cash, and 24⅝c seller January. Rye was in good demand and 1c higher, closing at 66c. Barley was dull at the lowest prices of Friday, at 65c for No. 2, and 52@53c for No. 3. The live hog market was dull and heavy. Only a few sales were effected, and prices closed weak at $3.55@3.85. The cattle and sheep markets were inactive.

Aside from the public interest that is felt in the investigation of the Credit Mobilier scandal, there is another and more cogent reason why the Committee should open the doors upon its re-assembling, after the holiday vacation. The experience of the people with respect to close investigating committees has not been of a kind to promote confidence in their verdicts. The people want to know the evidence upon which these verdicts are based. It is not enough to furnish this evidence in printed reports which never reach the people, and which are not even published until long after the interest in the controversy has passed away along with the opportunity for doing justice. If the present Committee were to admit the public to the testimony which they receive, they would take away from themselves a strong temptation to put a prejudiced construction upon it. Knowing that the public has equal opportunities for estimating the value of evidence as it is currently given, the Committee would be more careful to make their estimate correct and impartial. There is no other matter now before Congress in which so great an interest is felt, and this interest has altogether ceased to have a partisan bias.

The Honorable Simon Cameron made a speech the other day, which fills nearly two pages of the *Globe*, advocating the payment of the French Spoliation claims, which date back to the Administration of Thomas Jefferson. All the original claimants are dead, and their immediate descendants also. The third generation, so far as they can be discovered by advertising, are now moving to secure what they call justice. The claims are for spoliations committed upon our commerce by the French Republic prior to the year 1801. The present movement to secure payment is fathered by one James H. Causten, of Washington City, who advertises in the newspapers for all the descendants of the originally despoiled to come forward and make themselves known and heard. The original claims were for $20,000,000, but Mr. Causten proposes to compromise for $5,000,000. Senator Sherman made a speech in opposition to Cameron's bill, holding that the claims, whether valid or not as against France, had never been paid to our Government, either in cash or by way of offset, and, therefore, that there could be no equitable demand upon the United States for said spoliations.

The Rock Island *Union* demands that the proposed Illinois and Mississippi Canal (to wit, the projected water-route from Hennepin, Ill., *via* Sheffield, to the Mississippi River, at or near Rock Island,) shall be included in the general scheme of improvements to be undertaken by the Government. We second the motion. If the Government is going into this business, we shall look out for our share by all means. No arguments can be made for any of the proposed works that cannot be made for this one, which looks to the relief of the entire Mississippi Valley north of Rock Island, and for considerable south of that place. The cost of the proposed work is set down by the *Union*, on the basis of estimates made by Colonel Macomb, U. S. A., at $12,480,910, which includes the cost of a navigable feeder from Dixon to West Sheffield. The objection to all such works is, that since the taxes imposed upon the whole people are employed to pay for them, every locality is entitled to and will demand its share of "improvement," and the whole will swell to an expense which not even the Government, with its great resources, can pay. This is our answer to a censorious article in the Davenport *Gazette*, which insists that what we want in this matter is scrutiny, and a judicious expenditure of money for canals. There can be no such thing as scrutiny and judicious expenditure under a system where every man is as good as every other man, where every taxpayer is entitled to equal consideration with every other, and is armed with the power of the ballot to enforce it.

The new Insurance law which has just passed the Massachusetts Legislature, authorizing the formation of insurance companies, contains one very important provision which is not to be found in the insurance laws of any other State. Section 18 of the law provides that before Oct. 1, 1873, the authorities of every town and city in the State, having over 4,000 inhabitants, shall divide them into fire districts, and that no company transacting business in the State shall, after the above date, have at risk on property, other than detached dwelling-houses, farm buildings and their contents, in any such town or district, an amount exceeding its net assets available for the payment of losses in Massachusetts, the premium notes of mutual companies to be computed among the assets. The section further provides that when "from any cause the net assets, as aforesaid, of any such company or association shall be reduced to a sum less than the amount taken or held at risk in any town, or any such fire insurance district as provided in this section, such company or association shall forthwith either cancel or return to the holder the unearned portion of the premium upon policies upon property in such territory to an amount equal to the difference between the net assets and the amount taken or held at risk, as aforesaid, or effect reinsurance upon such property for a like sum; and no such cancellation shall take place except after notice to the holder of the policy." This excellent provision of the Massachusetts bill so disperses risks as not only to protect the insured, but also to make the business itself more remunerative. The soundest insurance companies in this country are those which have distributed their risks most widely. While it will change the whole system of Boston insurance, and undoubtedly put them in the field equipped with numerous agencies, it contains a valuable suggestion for change in the systems of companies outside of Boston, which change might be facilitated by legislation, and it has been done in Massachusetts.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The proposition to authorize the issue of legal-tender notes to any amount that may be called for in exchange for Government bonds, which bonds in turn may be exchanged for greenbacks, deducting the interest in the meantime, is not open to the objections that apply to a general expansion of the currency. Its adoption would test the much-disputed question whether the present volume of currency is or is not equal to the wants of the country. That question can never be determined to the satisfaction of the public until the opportunity is afforded to the community of having more currency if they want it and can pay for it. If the present issue be enough to meet the necessities of commerce, no more will be called for; if more is needed, then, upon the surrender of outstanding bonds, the Treasury will issue in exchange therefor a corresponding amount of currency. When the currency becomes too abundant, it will be retired for the bonds. The present stringency in the money market is caused, we think, by a dearth of loanable capital (that is, of the surplus products of labor), rather than by a lack of currency with which the products of labor are exchanged; but such is not the common belief. Anybody who has Government bonds can get money for them now, taking the risk of a rise in the price before he wants them back again. It is believed by those who favor the proposed measure, that this risk of a rise in price prevents the holders of bonds from selling them, and investing their money temporarily in commercial loans, which afford double the rate of interest that the bonds draw.

Bonds issued in exchange for currency would be something after the kind of securities known in England as exchequer bills. When the Government needs money temporarily, over and above its revenue, it issues exchequer bills to the Bank of England. These bills pass from hand to hand as money, are issued for sums ranging from £5 to £50, bear interest at the rate of 1½ to 2½ pence per day on each £100, or from 2¼ to 3¾ per cent per annum. The amount of these outstanding sometimes exceeds £20,000,000. They are redeemable on demand. All persons having money unemployed seek these exchequer bills, which, being convertible into money on demand, are a most convenient form of investment. The greenback proposition goes beyond this. It authorizes the Government, upon the surrender of any bonds, to issue greenbacks in lieu of them; these greenbacks bear no interest, and consequently the person receiving them loses the interest on his bonds, or, rather, pays that much interest for the use of the currency. On the other hand, it offers to any person having currency an interest-bearing bond in exchange therefor. How much interest these bonds should bear is an after consideration. It should probably be in the neighborhood of 5 per cent. Whatever interest they bear will be the measure of the interest paid for the use of the currency, upon the highest security, and it is not likely that there will be any inflation upon those terms, or any demand for currency beyond the actual wants of trade, so long as it involves a loss of 5 per cent gold interest.

The Government now has outstanding $360,000,000 of overdue paper. It is irredeemable, and bears no interest. The Government should either redeem it, or offer its creditors the opportunity to put it into an interest-bearing shape. Under this system, there need be no limit to the amount of greenbacks that may be issued; if the country wants a thousand millions of currency on those terms, and will surrender interest-bearing bonds in exchange for it, the country ought to have the opportunity. If, however, the public do not want $360,000,000, they ought to have the privilege of surrendering so much of it as they do not need, and receiving an interest-bearing bond worth par in gold.

The immediate effect of establishing this convertibility of currency and bonds will be to give the currency the same value as the bonds. The 5 per cent bonds are now worth 98 cents on the dollar. Will this measure reduce their value, and to what extent? The making of the greenbacks convertible at the pleasure of the holder into bonds will certainly have the general effect of impairing the credit of the Government, because it will be the fulfilment, in part, of its promise to redeem its demand notes. Hence it is not probable that the existing bonds would decline in value by the adoption of the proposed measure. They ought rather to advance.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The disposition of the award made by the Geneva Tribunal promises to bring up as many knotty questions as did the original arbitration itself. There will not only be a long discussion upon the manner of constituting the Court to decide upon the claims, but a vigorous contest may also be expected as to the classes of claims which can be introduced, and, before these are settled, the law courts may have to step in and decide. The marine insurance companies are already coming to the front, and, by virtue of their more compact organization and consolidated influence, are preparing to overwhelm the individual claimants, who can only act of themselves or through their attorneys, and not by an influential joint effort. This will undoubtedly be the chief point at issue, and, in settling it, several important questions must come up. It will have to be decided whether the owner of a vessel after receiving his insurance is entitled to receive anything from the award, and if so, then whether he is entitled to get the full amount of the loss or the value of his vessel minus the insurance paid him. On the other hand, it will also have to be decided whether the insurance companies, by charging war risks, did not sufficiently indemnify themselves and in reality debar themselves from any share in the award. The insurance companies already are preparing to meet this issue, and will have a powerful lobby on hand. The whole matter of the distribution is now in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee, and it is understood that General Butler, who is a member of that Committee, has prepared a voluminous bill, which not only provides for a judicial tribunal to pass upon the claims, but defines the exact classes of claims which can be admitted, and excludes all insurance companies which charged war risks. As this would virtually exclude all the marine insurance companies, a lively if not bitter fight may be expected after the recess, as the companies have made a powerful organization with reference to this very emergency, and are in a better condition to engineer their claims than individual claimants. The discrimination made by the Butler bill seems to be founded on reason, however. It is little else than extortion for an insurance company, after having charged and collected enormous premiums covering this very risk, to step in and take also the value of the vessel and cargo; while, on general grounds, the long and tedious Geneva arbitration has been of little account if the Government has been put to all its expense simply to pay insurance companies for a risk for which they have already been paid once by the vessel-owners. If the latter are to have the award, then let the Government present, as an offset, its own expense account for the pursuit and capture of the Alabama.

THE PROBLEM OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The personal reforms which have been effected in the City Government of New York have brought about the consideration of such statutory reforms as will insure the permanence of the official integrity that has been obtained by little less than a popular revolt. This is a more perplexing and more difficult problem. A number of plans for new city charters have been submitted, but all of them have been met with a flood of objections. Mr. Havemeyer, the Mayor-elect, suggests that the number of Commissioners in the control of the departments shall be diminished, and that, where it is possible, there shall be but one Commissioner, or Chief, for each department. It is evident, too, from a conversation which Mr. Havemeyer recently held with a newspaper reporter, that he believes the appointing and removing power should be vested in the Mayor. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, who is a lawyer of ability, and who has devoted much attention to the subject of municipal government, insists that the Assembly District system should be abolished, and that the system of electing members of the Legislature on a general county ticket should be revived. The small Representative Districts, he claims, are little nests for little politicians, who become dangerous in the aggregate when they can control the local Government of New York City. Other plans contemplate a restoration to the people of New York City of the management of their own municipal affairs. They claim that the interference of the State Government, which was first called in to check abuses in the New York City Government, has now become the source of all municipal evil, and that, in the new charter, the Legislature must abandon all its privileges for assisting in the management of New York City. Still other plans, modifying or simplifying those that have been mentioned, are the topics of discussion; but none of them offers a complete or satisfactory solution of the problem. The difficulties of a practical and permanent reform of the City Government are found among the people themselves, and are summed up by the *Nation* as follows: 1. A class of adventurers, who are now known as professional politicians, but who would have been outlaws in the fourteenth century; 2. A small community of respectable people, who have neither the time nor the qualifications to contend with these freebooters; 3. A large ignorant population furnishing the votes which are necessary to the professional politicians; and 4. The means that are provided for rewarding these followers and retaining their allegiance. Hence the *Nation* concludes that permanent reform can only be secured by diminishing the number of elections, doing away with a portion of the political prizes, and insuring the tax-paying portion of the community, if not the control of the City Government, at least a powerful minority in the Common Council. How the latter and most important feature of the proposed reform can be attained under the law of universal suffrage, the *Nation* does not undertake to say.

It will be seen, from these mere suggestions of the various plans which have been submitted, how intricate the problem of securing good Municipal Government has become in a city which has once been subjected to the riot of official corruption. We incline to the belief that no legislation and no city charter can assure it absolutely, and that it is only through the exertion of that power which the respectable and tax-paying community can always assert in a combined effort that official corruption can be defeated. The first requisite is, that the respectable and tax-paying community should act together without regard to party politics. It was in this way that the official thieves of New York were dethroned, and that their places were supplied with men of acknowledged integrity at the late municipal election. It was by a concentration of this kind that Mr. Havemeyer was elected Mayor, and he has recognized it by announcing that he will not listen to dictations from any party or association in regard to the appointments he has to make. The decided action of the several prominent citizens of Boston, who declined to accept a political nomination for Mayor, was a part of this general programme; and the election of Mr. Pierce was undoubtedly due to the acceptance, by the Republicans, of the non-partisan disposition of the offices which he made as a condition of his candidature. The last two municipal elections of Chicago have been conducted on this plan, and have met with abundant success. Mayor Mason and Mayor Medill were both elected by the respectable community, who organized against party caucuses and conventions. If the Common Council has fallen short of this standard, it is because the Aldermen were mostly chosen by the old system of the word primaries, and because the citizens' movement was not applied in the case of the various wards. While it is certain that a city charter can never assure permanently good government for cities, it can afford important auxiliaries. Perhaps the election of Aldermen on the general ticket, and not by the various wards, would enable the citizens' movement to include them with the general city officers, and take them from the dictation of the caucus. The doctrine of centralization in municipal government is by no means so dangerous as in the National Government, and that system which makes heads of departments responsible to the Chief Executive, who is, in turn, responsible to the people, undoubtedly has distinguished advantages. With the power of appointment and removal of subordinate city officials, the responsibility is fixed upon the Mayor in a way that he cannot evade. But, back of all these and other auxiliary positions, comes the responsibility of the respectable, tax-paying community itself, which can always assert its power in municipal government by separating itself from party feeling, and by concentrating its forces upon the single purpose of electing honest and capable men to govern the city.

THE COLD SNAP.

If any person in Chicago yesterday morning was caught napping by the sudden cold snap, and found himself with a frozen nose, or bursted water-pipes, or a jug of solid syrup for his buckwheats, it was not the fault of the Signal Service reports. The faithful messengers on the icy ramparts of the far northwest have been giving daily warning of the insidious and rapid march of the frosty winds from the North Pole. The battalions of winter were preceded by a furious snow-storm, which swept from the great lakes to the Ohio River, covered all the Eastern and Middle States with its white mantle, and spent its force on the Atlantic seaboard, carrying down many a tall three-master in its wrath, and strewing the shores with the debris of vessels, and cargoes, and white upturned faces of dead seamen. At Pembina, on the far northern frontier, on Wednesday last, the thermometer marked 29 degrees below zero, and at Breckinridge, 200 miles southeastward from that point, it was 28 degrees below zero, while the gradient of the thermometer from the Southern States to the extreme northwest showed a descent of over 90 degrees, or nearly one degree for every fifteen miles. Since that time, the wave of cold from the Arctic regions has rolled steadily on, becoming more dry and intensely cold as it passed over Dakota and Minnesota, yielding somewhat, however, to the climatic influences of the lakes as it reached us, and undoubtedly growing colder again as it passed beyond their influence into New York and the New England States. The weather reports in our last issue are exclusively from the West. Manitoba, in the extreme northwest, reported 42 below zero; St. Paul and Minneapolis, 30 below; and Milwaukee, in the direct line of these polar winds, 20 below; Des Moines, Iowa, 22 below; and Madison, Wis., 25 below. Illinois is somewhat out of the direct line of the intensely cold wave, for Ottawa reports 15 below, LaSalle 12 below, and the lowest point reached during the day in Chicago was 15 below. What point was reached during the night in Chicago may never be known. The scientific observer who might have had courage enough to stay out of bed would undoubtedly have either frozen to death or died in despair at the discovery that his thermometer was incapable of registering the degree of temperature.

Whatever may have been the degree of temperature it was sufficiently cold for practical purposes, and its vigor could not have been mitigated by any mercurial knowledge. After mercury gets to a certain point, it resembles a depraved human being. It gets so low that it isn't of much account how low it descends after that. When a man is pierced through and through with the cold, even to the marrow, it is of very little consequence to him whether the thermometer is 20 below or 40 below. He can't get much colder, and the addition of a few more degrees is a matter of supreme indifference to him. It is a mere abstract scientific fact, in which he takes no more interest than ordinary human beings do in the discovery of a new asteroid, having more of those useless shining points already than they can make use of. There is nothing particularly consolatory in the announcement of the fearful cold in the Arctic regions to a man with a frozen ear or a frost-bitten nose. He has already attained the maximum of frosty delight, and for all practical purposes he is as cold as an iceberg, and is suffering as keenly and intensely as any greasy Esquimaux in the Arctic Zone.

The efficacy and value of the Signal Service have been signally tested in this sudden cold snap, although its announcements have not prepared us to accept the cold with any greater degree of Christian philosophy, simply because we knew it was coming. But there are other points than the scientific to be regarded in studying the lessons of the cold. There is a patriotic element in it which the philosopher may contemplate over his grate to-day. The present wave of cold, like those awful waves of last winter, comes in a direct line from Alaska, and they are, generally, signalled first at Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri. Since Mr. Seward effected the purchase of that delightful country from Russia, we have been at a loss to know what it was good for, and have more than once suspected that the Czar made a very good bargain when he got rid of it, and pocketed seven and a half millions of gold. As a real estate operation, it was creditable to the Czar, and when he called home his two-headed eagle, which had in vain tried to derive some comfort screaming among its icy crags to the Aleuts, he must have laughed in his sleeve at the cheerful prospect an eagle with but one head would have trying to pitch its voice to a patriotic key among seals and white bears, icebergs and boreal auroras. At the time of the purchase there was an indefinite report that its seal fur business was both immense and lucrative; but as it was subsequently developed that a ring of speculators has the monopoly of clubbing and flaying seals for several years to come, the business has ceased to be interesting to the people of the United States, except in the matter of prices, which are 50 per cent higher this winter than they were last. Being an integral part of the Union, and invested with colonial dignity, and never having contributed anything to that Union in return for the privilege of living under the Stars and Stripes, enjoying the protection of half-frozen American soldiers, and the attentions of frigid Revenue Assessors and Collectors, and other officials who are essential to preserve the dignity and responsibility of this new Commonwealth (or common poverty), Alaska has determined to do something for the Union and recompense the General Government for extending its republican blessings to the icebergs, seals, bears, and Aleuts. She—if anything so frosty can be feminine—has therefore sent us a wave of cold, frozen up our water-pipes, sent our thermometers down lower than an auctioneer's ever went, and has set every man, woman, and child into the shivers. We appreciate the patriotic motive of Alaska. We are glad to learn that Alaska is good for something at last. Still we are not prepared to say that we admire the style with which they do things in Alaska, and, were it not for the danger of bringing on a coolness between the President and the Czar, we should certainly argue in favor of returning the Aleuts and their icebergs to him, and trust to his generosity to give us something warmer. In any event, there can hereafter be no warmth of feeling either between us and the Aleuts, or between us and the Czar. The least Alaska can do is to keep her cold weather at home.

IMPORTANT CHANGES AT HARVARD.

Two radical changes are announced as about to be made in the discipline of Harvard College. The first discontinues the custom of morning prayer and chapel service; the second abolishes compulsory attendance at recitations. There is no doubt that the inauguration of these changes will shock the conservative ideas of a large class of persons made up of professional educators, men who have learned to confuse the Professor's position with that of a schoolteacher, and antiquated alumni who recollect how they were whipped in their studies by the college rules of their day. There are many others, however, who will recognize in the proposed changes a decided step in advance toward the true university standard, which rises above the fundamental notions of applying the birch and the parrot-like acquiring of the A B C's. Those who fall back upon tradition for an argument against these rumored innovations may be answered by citing the circumstance that the oldest and most famous universities of Europe have not, and never had, the customs which Harvard now proposes to drop. In these very two points, more than any others, perhaps, is to be found the distinction that is made between the universities and gymnasiums of Germany. A purely technical education can be pursued in the latter as far as in the former. The gymnasiums are provided for those whose youth or disinclination to learn is brought under direct discipline, and whose morals are cared for by prescribed religious exercises. The universities, on the other hand, are repositories of learning, where maturer minds are permitted to seek further and broader knowledge in the way most natural and congenial to them.

While it is entirely probable that a proposition to discontinue public morning prayers, at which all students are required to be present, will call out some earnest protests from those who conceive that the college should be as much a moral guardian as a public instructor, the intellectual classes will discern many good results in the change. They will readily recognize the fact that no enforced attendance at chapel service can be productive of religious progress. There could be many genuine cases cited in which this system of compulsory religious exercises has rendered prayer and church-going actually repulsive, and to such a degree that the sufferers from it have persistently refused to return to the practices in after life when they could follow their own inclinations. Few college men will deny that these services were inconvenient at times, and often assumed a dreadful and almost sacrilegious monotony. There is no reason why young men who have reached the advancement necessary to matriculation in a university should not be permitted to exercise their religious devotions in such manner and at such times as they please. The moral standard of a college may be enforced without a formal observance of chapel worship, which may interfere seriously with habits of study and personal preferences. The discontinuance of compulsory class attendance finds an approval in the same line of argument. So long as the examinations are rigid (and they are apt to be more rigid if conducted outside the familiar routine of class duties), there is no need of the restraints that are put upon the pupils in elementary instruction. Strict division into classes frequently causes serious loss of time. The student who develops an aptitude for mathematics does not always need to follow the slower processes of a majority of his class who do not possess this natural advantage; and the time which is consumed in sitting out the hour set aside for geometry might be more profitably employed, in his case, by studying Greek, which does not come to him so readily. The habits and inclinations of a hundred students are too various to be moulded into one routine without embarrassments and hindrances in the way of equal progress. The class system, and the rules of attendance at college services, prevent that individual division of study and recreation which is requisite to the best use of a student's time; and the greater self-reliance that is included in greater freedom will increase the qualifications of successful applicants for degrees, though it may diminish the number of Bachelors of Art. This would certainly be a change for the better.

Mr. Albert Brisbane, the inventor of the Pneumatic Tube, has gone to work at the construction of one of his tubes from the Capitol to the Government Printing House, for which Congress appropriated $15,000 at the last session. The process of operating these tubes is exceedingly simple. Instead of a car with four wheels, a sphere is used. The sphere is moved by exhausting the air at one end of the tube, so as to create a current through it, and this air-current pressing against the sphere, which is two or three inches smaller than the tube, propels it with great velocity. Rapidity and power are gained by the saving of friction. Mr. Brisbane claims that books, documents, and manuscripts will go whirling along through these tubes at the rate of 300 miles an hour. It is also his firm belief that the day is not far distant when the pneumatic tubes will be applied to the transmission of freight from one side of the Continent to the other. It is not safe to gainsay the prediction, after the experience of the English scientist who wrote a book demonstrating that no vessel propelled by steam could ever cross the Atlantic,—a book that was brought over to this country by the first steamer that practically disproved the scientific demonstration. Mr. Brisbane proposes to do the freighting of the country at one-tenth the present cost, and at the rate of 100 miles an hour; to bring the grains, and meats, and iron, and coal to the seaboard so low as to make them cheaper than they are in England, and to accomplish as great revolution over steam as steam did over the ox-cart. It is certain that many capitalists are waiting for the demonstration of Mr. Brisbane's new application of power with great interest. It is only the old-fogy railroads that are delaying him now in their slow process of furnishing him the materials he needs.

In connection with the bill now before Congress for the relief of Mrs. Dahlgren, widow of the late Admiral Dahlgren, to be applied in the shape of compensation for the use of the Admiral's patent method of making cannon, a correspondent of the New York *World* calls attention to the fact that what was claimed distinc[illegible] the "Dahlgren gun" is not now in use [illegible] The Dahlgren process was as fol[illegible] gun was cast as a solid cylinder for [illegible]se of getting rid of 'places of weak[illegible]sed by the unequal cooling of masses [illegible] cast-iron of such irregular shapes as pieces of ordnance. The gun received its external shape, which was devised by the Admiral, in a lathe, and the trunnions were attached to it by a jacket and breeching. The present guns of the navy are cast with trunnions forming a part of the mass. They retain the Dahlgren shape, but are cast hollow, and are cooled from the interior, after the method of General Rodman of the army. In fact, cast-iron guns as large as those now used in the navy could not successfully be cast in any other way, and no founder under other conditions would be willing to undertake to make them." General Rodman is also now dead, and never received anything from the Government when alive, although it has been obliged to pay many thousands of dollars of royalty for the use of ideas which General Rodman once offered it for the mere cost of the experiment.

Edward A. Pollard, the editor and author, whose death was announced by telegraph a day or two since, was born in Virginia, in 1827, and first came into public notice from his prominent connection with the cause of secession, during the war of the rebellion. Before the war, he had published a volume of letters under the title of "Black Diamonds, Gathered in the Darkey Homes of the South," which was mainly devoted to a defence of slavery. During President Buchanan's Administration, he held an official position in Washington, and devoted himself to secret assistance of the Southern cause. After the war commenced, he conducted for several years the Richmond *Examiner*. In 1862, he published a "History of the First Year of the War," and added, from time to time, new volumes as the war progressed. Near the close of the war he was taken prisoner by the Federal troops, and confined in prison for eight months, after which he wrote a history of his confinement. At the close of the war, he compiled a complete history of the conflict, from the Southern standpoint, under the title of "The Lost Cause." Afterwards he published "Lee and His Lieutenants," "The Lost Cause Regained," and a "Life of Jefferson Davis." In 1867, he started at Richmond a new weekly paper called *Southern Opinion*, which was suspended in 1869. Since that time he has devoted himself, with great ability, to obtain a recognition of the National authority in the South, and was an active supporter of the Liberal ticket in the recent campaign.

A novel Spiritual seance was given in New York City, recently, at which Miss Tackerbury, a Cleveland Spiritualist, figured as the medium. She was placed in a cabinet, her mouth tightly sealed up with rolls of sticking-plaster, and her body securely fastened to a chair with ropes. The room was then darkened. A murmuring sound followed. Strange lights appeared in different parts of the room, and the cabinet moved about in a mysterious manner. One of the audience then inquired who was present, and a voice in the cabinet replied that a spirit had come; whereupon there was a long conversation between the audience and the spirit. At the expiration of an hour, the cabinet was opened, and Miss Tackerbury was found untied, with the ropes in her lap, but with the sticking plaster still on her mouth. The cabinet was then closed for another hour, during which new lights and spirits came on the scene, and there was much talking and singing. At the expiration of the second hour, the cabinet was opened, and Miss Tackerbury was this time found tied up again, and with her mouth still tightly sealed. The rope-trick is a dodge known to jugglers long before Spiritualism was invented by the Fox sisters, and, as to the sticking-plaster, every one at all acquainted with the peculiarities of the sex knows that all the sticking-plaster in the world cannot prevent a woman from talking, if she wishes to do so.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Congressman Snapp looks at things from a practical point of view, and declares that "the successful party must run this Government." The "startling anomaly" of the opposite principle was hatched by a traitor to his party, and buried at Cincinnati; but the Civil Service humbug sticks to the Republican party "like Nemesis' shirt." Don't meddle with other people's wash, Mr. Snapp, for, like the laundry-women, you are liable to mistakes. We believe the mark on that historic article was Nessus; Nemesis wore a chemise.—*Springfield Republican (Mass.)*.

When the Fifteenth Amendment was made, it was thought that its mode of enforcement was to make void any State acts defying the suffrage for race, or color, or previous servitude. The act of Congress went considerably beyond this, by providing that candidates deprived of election by such denial, may bring suit for their offices. Judge Durell has gone considerably beyond this, by holding that, when affidavits are presented negroes were prevented voting, he may take possession of the State Government, and all the election machinery and returns, and install the candidates of the other party. According to the strict letter of the law, the time for him to interfere would be when the Canvassers had declared who was elected, and a candidate had brought suit upon the claim that he had been defeated by denying to negroes their right to vote, because of their color; and the manner would be—not by reorganizing the Board of Canvassers, which is a State affair, but by determining the rights of the two candidates according to the votes cast, and the affidavits of voters excluded for color.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

It is evident, from movements now in operation among Mr. J. Young Scammon and certain Republicans in this State, that, notwithstanding the vanquishment and retirement across the big drink of Minister Washburne as a United States Senatorial candidate, President Grant has deliberately arrived at the conclusion that "It will never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown." Hence it has been determined that the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* will not be properly recognized as "the Republican paper" in the election of Governor Oglesby to the Senate, but that some one (Mr. J. Young Scammon, for instance,) whose relations are more pleasant with Grant must be chosen, if possible. Consequently Mr. Scammon is mysteriously travelling over the State, "private" and "important" letters are seeking their destination to various friends of the Administration through its mail-bags, and murmurings of discontent are heard in various directions. The whole programme of Oglesby for Senator, Beveridge as Governor, and Cullom for Speaker, is not at all satisfactory to Mr. Grant and his admirers, especially as the services of that eminent statesman, J. Young Scammon, and his big paper, are not recognized in the arrangement.—*Springfield (Ill.) Register.*

Mr. Boutwell has, in reply to a resolution of the House, furnished at last an explanation of the reissue of the $5,000,000 greenbacks in October, and it is a very curious explanation. It appears that the person who thus took upon himself to increase the volume of the currency was not ever the Secretary of the Treasury, but the Assistant Secretary, Judge Richardson, and the object of the reissue was "the relief of the business of the country, then suffering from the large demand for currency employed in moving the crops from the South and West;" that is, in short, that a gentleman named Richardson, whom most people have hardly ever heard of, settled in his own mind that the American nation needed more currency to move its products from its farms to its ports, and he thereupon, on his own motion, added whatever he thought proper to its circulating medium. Mr. Boutwell now tells the House that this was done under the theory, laid down in two judgments of the Supreme Court, that the acts authorizing the issue of greenbacks "contemplated a permanent circulation of $400,000,000 until the resumption of specie-payments;" and actually treats of no account the subsequent acts of April, 1866, and February, 1868,—the first of which authorized Secretary McCulloch to "retire" greenbacks, notoriously with the view of contracting the currency; and second of which, in withdrawing the authority conferred by the first, explains in terms that the "retiring or cancelling" authorized by the first was for the "reduction of the currency." So that Mr. Boutwell's defence is substantially that a judgment of the Supreme Court on the intent of an act passed in 1862, deprives acts passed in 1866 and 1868 of all force, though they are neither contradictory nor unconstitutional, and leaves him and all his subordinates at liberty to exercise a power never yet conferred on a single man in any free country.—*The Nation.*

Bursting of a Water Main.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 22.—The main twenty-four inch water pipe on East Merrimac street burst this morning, filling to overflowing the cellars in the brick block occupied by H. M. & J. Rice, provision dealers, and L. Emerson, grocers. That portion of the city known as "Belvidere" is, to-night, cut off from a supply of water.

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BUY LARGELY,

CONSEQUENTLY BUY LOWER.

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SUITABLE FOR ANY DAY,

SUITABLE FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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NOTES AND OPINION.

Congressman Snapp looks at things from a ...practical point of view, and declares that "the ...successful party must run this Government." ...The "startling anomaly" of the opposite princi...ple was hatched by a traitor to his party, and ...buried at Cincinnati; but the Civil Service hum...bug sticks to the Republican party "like Neme...sis' shirt." Don't meddle with other people's ...wash, Mr. Snapp, for, like the laundry-women, ...you are liable to mistakes. We believe the mark ...on that historic article was Nessus; Nemesis ...wore a chemise.—*Springfield Republican (Mass.)*.

When the Fifteenth Amendment was made, it ...was thought that its mode of enforcement was ...to make void any State acts defying the suffrage ...for race, or color, or previous servitude. The ...act of Congress went considerably beyond this, ...by providing that candidates deprived of elec...tion by such denial, may bring suit for their ...offices. Judge Durrell has gone considerably ...beyond this, by holding that, when affidavits are ...presented negroes were prevented voting, he ...may take possession of the State Government ...and all the election machinery and returns, and ...install the candidates of the other party. Ac...cording to the strict letter of the law, the time ...for him to interfere would be when the Can...vassers had declared who was elected, and a can...didate had brought suit upon the claim that he ...had been defeated by denying to negroes their ...right to vote, because of their color; and the ...manner would be—not by reorganizing the ...Board of Canvassers, which is a State affair, but ...by determining the rights of the two candidates ...according to the votes cast, and the affidavits of ...voters excluded for color.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

It is evident, from movements now in opera...tion among Mr. J. Young Scammon and certain ...Republicans in this State, that, notwithstanding ...the vanquishment and retirement across the big ...drink of Minister Washburne as a United States ...Senatorial candidate, President Grant has delib...erately arrived at the conclusion that "It will ...never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown." Hence ...it has been determined that the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* will not be properly recognized as "the ...Republican paper" in the election of Governor ...Oglesby to the Senate, but that some one (Mr. ...J. Young Scammon, for instance,) whose rela...tions are more pleasant with Grant ...must be chosen, if possible. Consequently Mr. ...Scammon is mysteriously travelling over the ...State, "private" and "important" letters are ...seeking their destination to various friends of ...the Administration through its mail-bags, and ...murmurings of discontent are heard in various ...directions. The whole programme of Oglesby ...for Senator, Beveridge as Governor, and Gullom ...for Speaker, is not at all satisfactory to Mr. ...Grant and his admirers, especially as the services ...of that eminent statesman, J. Young Scammon, ...and his big paper, are not recognized in the ar...rangement.—*Springfield (Ill.) Register*.

Mr. Boutwell has, in reply to a resolution of ...the House, furnished at last an explanation of ...the reissue of the $44,000,000 greenbacks in ...October, and it is a very curious explanation. ...It appears that the person who thus took upon ...himself to increase the volume of the currency ...was not ever the Secretary of the Treasury, but ...the Assistant Secretary, Judge Richardson, and ...the object of the reissue was "the relief of the ...business of the country, then suffer...ing from the large demand for cur...rency employed in moving the crops ...from the South and West;" that is, in short, ...that a gentleman named Richardson, whom most ...people have hardly ever heard of, settled in his ...own mind that the American nation needed ...more currency to move its products from its ...farms to its ports, and he thereupon, on his own ...motion, added whatever he thought proper to its ...circulating medium. Mr. Boutwell now tells the ...House that this was done under the theory, ...said down in two judgments of the Supreme ...Court, that the acts authorizing the ...issue of greenbacks "contemplated a perma...nent circulation of $400,000,000 until the re...sumption of specie-payments;" and actually ...treats of no account the subsequent acts of ...April, 1866, and February, 1868,—the first of ...which authorized Secretary McCulloch to "re...tire" greenbacks, notoriously with the view of ...contracting the currency; and second of which, ...in withdrawing the authority conferred by the ...first, explains in terms that the "retiring or ...cancelling" authorized by the first was ...or the "reduction of the cur...rency." So that Mr. Boutwell's defence is sub...stantially that a judgment of the Supreme ...Court on the intent of an act passed in 1862, de...rives acts passed in 1866 and 1868 of all force, ...though they are neither contradictory nor un...constitutional, and leaves him and all his sub...ordinates at liberty to exercise a power never ...yet conferred on a single man in any free coun...try.—*The Nation*.

Bursting of a Water Main.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 22.—The main twenty-...four inch water pipe on East Merrimac street ...burst this morning, filling to overflowing the ...cellars in the brick block occupied by H. M. & ...J. Rice, provision dealers, and L. Emerson, gro...cer. That portion of the city known as "Bal...moral" is, to-night, cut off from a supply of ...water.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

A considerable increase in the stringency in the local money market is noticeable as compared to this time last week. The main cause of this is the heavy pork-packing business now being done, which may be estimated by the large receipts of hogs, which have been increasing for some weeks up to yesterday. During the last four weeks, the total receipts of hogs in this city have been 549,000, an excess of say 150,000 head over the receipts of the same time last year. The average price of these has been probably $11 per head, at which they would come to about $6,000,000. During the same four weeks the receipts of cattle have been about 40,000 head, which is say 5,000 in excess of the receipts for the same time last year. The average price has probably not been far from $40 per head, at which they would come to $1,600,000. It appears, therefore, that the banks of the city have been called on to furnish nearly $8,000,000, to pay for hogs and cattle within the past four weeks, or nearly $2,000,000 more than they furnished during the same period of last year. This vast outgo of funds has itself been sufficient to cause stringency, though, as far as this is the cause, the stringency is a healthy one, and will be followed by a reflux of the capital from the country in the way of increased collections of merchants, which for the immediate present are small and unsatisfactory.

The heavy shipments of hogs, cattle, beef, and pork to the East are making a large supply of New York bills, and this, together with the necessity for currency to go into the country in payment for the hogs and cattle, has depressed the price of exchange to 75 cents per $1,000 discount. At this price for exchange, bankers find it convenient to fetch currency from New York, which they are doing to some extent.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Dec. 21, were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,586,985.60	$259,219.35
Tuesday	3,214,773.22	279,254.22
Wednesday	3,125,403.50	219,214.10
Thursday	3,003,589.03	316,360.63
Friday	2,895,748.17	275,668.83
Saturday	2,869,795.13	324,835.41
Total	$18,696,294.55	1,674,552.54
Corresponding week last Year	$16,485,976.52	1,624,552.25

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	150
Third National Bank	...	140
Fifth National Bank	130	...
Commercial National Bank	140	...
Merchants' National Bank	170	...
German National Bank	125	...
Northwestern National Bank	200	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	110	114
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	...	107
National Bank of Illinois	111	...
National Bank of Commerce	100	101
Chicago City Railway	150	163
North Division Railway	95	105
Pullman Palace Car	...	111
Babcock Extinguisher	...	85
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	...	100
Traders'	...	100

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Gold was dull throughout the day, at 111⅛@111⅜. The rates for carrying to-day were 6, 5, 2, 3, 4 per cent. Clearings, $62,000,000. The specie exports for the week amounted to $488,292.

State bonds steady, and very quiet.

Government bonds were very dull, without any new or interesting features.

The Treasury, to-day, disbursed $2,730,000 in gold, in anticipation of the January interest on the public debt; also, $16,700 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Money was ⅛ per diem early in the day, but declined to 7 per cent gold, and, at the close, declined to 7 per cent currency.

The bank statement is unfavorable. It shows a decrease of $982,175 in the legal reserve. The banks now hold only $663,175 above the 25 per cent required by law.

There has been a quiet feeling in the stock market. With the exception of a short flurry in Erie and Pacific Mail during the morning, the market would have proved dull and uninteresting. Western Union and Union Pacific were active and strong. Ohios and Wabash rose ⅛@⅜ per cent during the morning, but lost the advance in late dealings. The market closed without any change of note except that Western Union rose to 81⅛. Pacific Mail remained at 78, Erie at 59⅛, last sale, was steady. The London quotation, however, which had been reported at 51 all the afternoon, is equal to 62⅛@62⅜, and it creates some wonder why the two prices do not agree more closely.

Sterling, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¼	Coupons, '67	116
5-20s of '62	111⅛	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64	112	New 5s	111⅛
Coupons, '65	112⅛	10-40s	109⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	46
Tennessees, old	79⅛	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	...		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	77¾
W. U. Tel	81⅛	Wabash	72⅛
Quicksilver	44	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	92⅛	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	87⅛	Terre Haute	14
American Express	60⅛	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	79	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	78	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	96⅛	O. & M.	48⅛
Erie	59⅛	C., C. & C.	91
Erie pfd	76	C., B. & Q.	137
Harlem, ex. div	113	Lake Shore	94⅞
Harlem pfd, ex. div	113	Indiana Central	36⅛
Michigan Central	114⅛	Illinois Central	122
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stocks	37⅛
Northwestern	82	U. P. bonds	89⅛
Northwestern pfd	86⅛	Central Pacific bonds	102⅛
Rock Island	110⅛	Del., Lack. & W.	92
N. J. Central	100⅛	B., H. & Erie	9
St. Paul	55⅛		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	6,987	4,718	7,460	2,577
Wheat, bu	36,540	24,320	13,632	3,026
Corn, bu	35,120	121,170	3,477	8,018
Oats, bu	51,710	23,931	31,653	9,244
Rye, bu	4,780	1,063	784	....
Barley, bu	9,295	10,895	11,769	2,469
Grass Seed, lbs	27,849	18,480	27,735	34,200
Flax Seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	38,009	3,000	46,064	....
Cured Meats, lbs	151,760	328,467	1657,014	1664,517
Beef, brls	....	140	155	....
Pork, brls	115	2,028	340	1,644
Lard, lbs	17,300	338,040	606,600	520,200
Tallow, lbs	15,310	50,300	....	29,950
Butter, lbs	81,915	46,141	35,180	11,060
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,512	1,324	832	571
Live Hogs, No	18,235	19,443	2,836	1,289
Cattle, No	917	561	738	457
Sheep, No	1,044	645	1,276	....
Hides, lbs	191,495	112,626	149,057	94,900
Highwines, brls	50	380	253	231
Wool, lbs	54,834	29,530	164,390	....
Potatoes, bu	6,868	3,538	....	....
Lumber, m ft	224	339	388	692
Shingles, m	480	220	396	42
Lath, m	120	....	15	4
Salt, brls	740	140	970	3,304

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 7,059 bu wheat; 3,306 bu corn; 1,341 bu oats; 1,367 bu rye; 10,710 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week, 25,396 bu wheat; 17,754 bu corn; 11,864 bu oats; 7,070 bu rye; 42,057 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 99 cars wheat; 112 cars corn; 15 cars oats; 11 cars rye; 23 cars barley. Total, 260 cars, or 100,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs into this city during the past week, and for the corresponding week a year ago:

	Receipts 1872.	1871.	Shipments 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	48,909	25,056	45,132	19,322
Wheat, bu	303,890	118,767	107,976	6,437
Corn, bu	336,000	786,647	21,343	59,064
Oats, bu	247,980	170,168	147,127	53,022
Rye, bu	30,115	16,395	6,684	5,302
Barley, bu	93,395	76,864	74,912	34,211

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull to-day, except wheat; and an easier feeling was noticed in many departments, though few were weak. The storm of two days ago, followed by clear, cold weather, has not had the effect of largely reducing the shipments of produce to this city. On the contrary, they promise to be on the increase, as the farmers have left the fields and settled down to their winters' work of sending in the fruits of their summer labor. The grocery market was without new feature. The demand was only fair, being mainly restricted to small orders to make up assortments, and meet immediate wants. Prices remain steady and generally firm. In the dry goods market there was less of activity than on the preceding days of the week, but there was no abatement in firmness, the quoted prices being thoroughly sustained all around. Butter was quiet, without change in values. Good to choice grades are not in excess of the demand, and holders were asking and obtaining full rates. No improvement was noticeable in the demand for cheese, and the weak feeling, so long a feature of the market, is still prevalent. Coal was active and strong. At two or three of the yards orders were being filled at $10.50 for Erie and $12.00 for Lackawanna, but dealers generally were demanding $11.00@11.50 for the former and $12.50@13.00 for the latter. Stocks of anthracite are rapidly dwindling, and dealers are talking of an advance. The dried fruit trade was only moderately active, and foreign descriptions were again quoted easy. Domestics remain comparatively firm. Fish were but little inquired for. Hay remains quiet and without quotable change in prices. Hides and leather were firm, though the demand for the latter article was small. There was a good demand for carbon, lard, and linseed oils, but other descriptions were quiet. Tobacco and wood were steady at former quotations. Alcohol was 2c lower to-day, now quotable at $1.80@1.85. The demand for lumber was light, and prices were without important change. Building materials continue quiet and steady. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock, were quiet and unchanged. Tin plate has advanced in New York, and prices here have a strong upward tendency. Nails were in light request at $5.75 rates, net. Salt was active and firm. There was a fair inquiry for wool, prices remaining steady. Broom corn was unchanged; the higher grades are in demand and firm; common stock is dull and nominal. Hops were in fair demand and very firm. Seeds were in moderate request. Timothy was firmer, prime selling at $3.25@3.30. Clover was firm at $5.25 for prime, and $5.70 for choice mammoth. Flax quotable at $1.60@1.65. Potatoes were without particular change. Choice varieties are quotable at 70c on track, and 75c delivered. Choice poultry was in demand; turkeys are a shade firmer; the stock of good-conditioned poultry is rather light, but common is very plenty. Grouse and quail were in fair demand. Venison and rabbits were in large supply, and sold slowly. Green fruits were quiet, the cold weather interfering with the trade.

Highwines were rather more active, at the same prices as quoted yesterday, which were a steep decline from the nominal quotations of the day. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c, and 50 brls at 89½c.

Dressed hogs were in better request by shippers, and the market ruled 5c per 100 lbs higher, notwithstanding the easier feeling in live. The market closed firm. Sales were reported of 300 head at $4.40; 75 at $4.37½; 1,079 at $4.35; 7 at $4.30. Total, 1,461 head.

Provisions were dull, and practically unchanged, though a shade easier, in sympathy with a weak feeling in hogs at the Stock Yards, where heavy receipts again caused buyers to hold off for lower prices. The receipts of the week ending this morning were fully 150,000 head, which is the biggest week's receipts ever known in this market. There was no demand for pork, and former prices were nominally sustained. Lard was moderately active, and easier. Meats were in fair demand, chiefly on direct order, which was independent of the hog market of the day. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $10.25@10.75; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.65@11.75; do seller January, $11.65@11.75; do seller February, $11.75@11.80; do seller March, $11.85@11.90; do seller April, $12.00; prime mess, $10.50@10.70. Lard, cash, $6.95@7.00 for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, $7.06¼; do seller February, $7.12½@7.15; do seller March, $7.35@7.37½. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c, and green hams at 7½@7¾c for 15-lb averages, and 7¼c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3½@3¾c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4¾c; do short ribs, 5@5⅛c; do short clear, 5⅜@5½c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅛@5⅜c for short ribs, and 5⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 3⅜c. English meats for delivery in December and January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅝c for short ribs or long clear; 6@6¼c for short clear; 8½@8⅝c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 100 brls prime mess pork at $10.75; 1,050 tcs lard at $7.00 per 100 lbs; 200 tcs do at $6.95; 200 tcs do seller January at $7.00; 200 tcs do (choice) seller January at $7.25; 250 tcs do seller March at $7.37½; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 3⅛c; 20 boxes do at 3⅜c; 650 boxes do (part seller February) at 3⅜c; 250 boxes do seller March at 4c; 75 boxes short ribs (light) at 5⅛c; 500 boxes do at 5⅝c; 200 boxes short clear at 6⅛c; 250 boxes do, seller January, at 6c; 250 boxes do, seller last half February, at 6⅜c; 500 boxes equal amounts of long and short clear at 5⅞c; 60,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7¼c; 20,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 7c; 2,000 pcs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8⅛c; 50 tcs do at 8c.

The following shows the local movement of provisions during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	.....	550
Pork, brls	517	8,148
Lard, lbs	774,290	4,344,634
Meats, lbs	1,253,160	9,807,532

The packing of this season to date at Chicago is reported at 533,153 head, against 628,986 to same time in 1871, and 357,945 head a year previously. St. Louis reports 310,000 head, against 240,000 a year ago. Delphi, Ind., reports 12,000, and DesMoines, Iowa, reports 14,500 head, to date.

Last week our packing was reported at 429,430; now at 533,153 head; difference, 103,723 head. The receipts of live and dressed for the week were 157,532; shipments, 32,175; difference left in Chicago, 125,357. The difference of these differences is 21,634 hogs, eaten in the city during the week and left over in excess of those held here a week ago. In remarking on this difference, to-day, one or two provision dealers took occasion to doubt the accuracy of the packing returns, thinking it possible that some of the packers are reporting their minimum work, in order to give an idea of diminished production.

H. Milward & Co. write as follows:

Though the predictions of our provision dealers as to the large number of hogs remaining in the hands of the farmers, and the heavy receipts to be expected, are being daily verified, yet there are circumstances connected with the trade which have been generally overlooked, and which, nevertheless, must occupy an important position in its success or failure. Chiefly among these is the large increase in the net weight of the hogs, as reported from the various packing points. Our increase is placed, by competent judges, at from 10@15 lbs per hog over last year's; Milwaukee about the same as ours; Cincinnati at from 25 to 40 lbs; in fact, from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota the reports are very concurrent, and, if the result should turn out as anticipated, must tell very sensibly in the final summing up of the season's work. The export demand for the continent has been large, but is now abating. The English demand has been thus far very light, and unless we should soon be favored with liberal orders for export, the surplus left for home consumption is likely to be so large as to become unmanageable. Under these circumstances the packers seem to realize that their sole security lies in insisting on low prices for hogs, and though, during the past week, their efforts have been in a measure crowned with success, yet it must be remembered that even now they have to hold the products and become speculators, as they have thus far through the season been working at a loss of fully 50 cents per hog, and now, as prices of products have declined correspondingly with the price of hogs, the same loss stares them in the face, and their sole advantage gained is that the lower price paid for the hogs render the holding of products less precarious.

Flour was almost inactive, the buying being confined to one or two local retailers. Buyers for shipment have lowered their bids to the extent of about 25c per brl, which holders refused to concede; hence dulness. Bran was heavy. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras (Lockport Hydraulic) at $6.75; 100 brls rye at $4.25; 15 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $8.00. Total, 215 brls. Also 10 tons of bran at $11.00 at mill; 10 tons do at $10.50 on track.

Wheat was less active, and averaged about 1c higher than on Friday; though very irregular and weak during the greater part of the session. New York was quoted strong, and the reports of damage by flood in many sections of Europe joined to produce a decidedly bullish feeling, and there was plenty of trading early at an advance. But a few offers to sell on the part of operators supposed to be large holders caused the impression that the early feeling was the result of manipulation, and that the longs were trying to unload. Then the market broke, and thenceforward there was but little buying, though prices rallied somewhat, as offerings were withdrawn when it was found that they were not wanted. The latest accounts show that about 16,000,000 bu of California wheat have been received in Liverpool since the beginning of the harvest year, and that arrangements have been made to send about as much more; the whole comprising about 260 vessel loads. It is beginning to be understood that the amount of wheat which Great Britain can draw from California in any one year is not so much a question of production as of carrying capacity; so that it is not impossible to have a glut on the Pacific slope, and a comparative famine in the British Isles, unless the latter condition be averted by supplies from other points. It is yet too early to over-estimate the extent of damage to the crops of next year by the recent floods in Europe, but the tone of the foreign markets is not such as to warrant the belief that the damage is serious and extensive. Our receipts were light, but this was probably only a circumstance of a day or two, that will soon be remedied. There was little buying for shipment to-day. Seller January opened at $1.16¾, advanced to $1.17¼, declined to $1.16⅛, and closed at $1.16⅛. Seller February sold at 2c above January, closing at $1.18⅛. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.16@1.17, closing at the inside. No. 2 spring sold at $1.22. No. 3 do closed at $1.02½@1.03, and rejected do at 92c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.22; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.16½; 23,200 bu do at $1.16¼; 22,400 bu do at $1.16; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.03¼; 4,800 bu do at $1.03; 1,200 bu do at $1.02¾; 8,800 bu do at $1.02½; 2,400 bu do at $1.02¼; 4,800 bu rejected spring at 92c. Total, 88,200 bu.

Corn was dull at about the same range as yesterday, being, if anything, a shade easier, though receipts were relatively small. The business of the session was simply a repetition of that of many previous days. The capitalists seem to studiously avoid corn, and none of them are investing in it, so far as known. Hence it is heavy, though so low that few are willing to sell at current quotations, if they can help it. Especially is it considered dangerous to sell short, as it is feared that some of the capitalists are watching the market closely, and are prepared to take hold extensively when they are satisfied that prices have touched bottom. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 sold at 30¼@30⅜c; seller January at 30⅜@30½c; and seller February at 31⅛@31⅜c, all closing at the inside. Seller May was quoted at 36c, and seller June at 36½c. Cash sales were reported of 28,200 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 40,600 bu do at 30¼c; 2,400 bu rejected at 29c. Total, 71,200 bu.

Oats were in better demand and firm at the advance noted yesterday, though quoted dull in New York, while our receipts here were comparatively large. Seller November, or cash No. 2 sold at 24@24½c; seller January, at 24⅛@24⅜c; and seller February at 24⅞@25c, all closing with firm holders at the outside. Seller April sold at 26½c. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu at 24½c; 5,000 bu do at 24⅜c; 5,400 bu do at 24c; 1,200 bu rejected at 21⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 21c. Total, 37,800 bu.

Rye was in good demand, as compared with the extent of the offerings, and was fully 1c higher. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 66½c; 1,600 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 65½c; and 1,200 bu rejected at 61c. Total, 5,200 bu. No. 2 closed firm at 66c.

Barley was dull at the inside prices of yesterday, the sharp advance having caused the withdrawal of most of the orders that were on the market. No. 2 was firm at 65c cash; 65¾@66c seller January, and 67½c seller February. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 69½c; 3,200 bu do at 65c; 400 bu No. 3 at 53½c; 1,200 bu do at 53c; 400 bu do at 52½c; 800 bu do at 52c; 800 bu rejected at 40½c; 400 bu do at 40c; 800 bu sample at 85c; 400 bu do 84c; 400 bu at 80c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 60c; 800 bu do at 55c, all on track; 400 bu do at 78c; 5,200 bu do at 73c; 400 bu at 65 dlvd. Total, 18,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was fairly active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.16⅛ seller the month, and $1.16¾@1.17 seller January, closing at the inside, and $1.18⅛ seller February. Corn and other grain were quiet, and nominally the same as at the close of 'Change. Provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

ALCOHOL—Was 2 cents lower, owing to a decline in New York; now quoted at $1.80@1.85.

BROOM CORN—Dealers continue to receive small orders for the higher grades, but aside from this the market is very quiet. Common red brush and old corn are in liberal supply and dull. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Choice beans are in fair demand and firm, the supply of such being light. Common varieties are quiet and unchanged. We quote: Navies at $2.25@2.35; fair to prime at $1.75@2.00; common to medium at $1.25@1.50.

BUTTER—The butter market was more quiet to-day, but in prices there was no change, the feeling being firm for all grades save, perhaps, medium, which comprise the larger portion of the stocks in store. Good to choice dairy was chiefly inquired for, though bakers' grades met with some demand. Following are the quotations: choice roll, 18@24c; strictly choice dairy packed, 26@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market no changes were noted. The demand continues small and, aside from grain bags, the feeling was not particularly firm. Prices range as follows: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged. The inquiry is chiefly for such materials as are required for finishing the interiors of buildings. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $35.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x12 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 18x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

COOPERAGE—The supply of pork barrels and lard tierces is greatly in excess of the demand, and prices are again lower. Pork barrels sold at $1.35@1.40, and tierces at $1.75@1.80. Other descriptions were unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.40; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7½@9c ₽ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ₽ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 ₽ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ₽ m. Sales include 2 cars pork barrels at $1.40; 1 car do at $1.35; 1 car lard tierces at $1.80; 1 car do 20-inch at $1.65.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—There was a moderate demand for pears, with the supply light but ample. Prices continue to range from $4.00@5.00 per box.

CHEESE—Another dull day was passed in this market, and prices were again quoted weak and unsettled. The severity of the weather rendered it unsafe to ship goods to the country, and the few orders received could not be filled. A few sales were reported on local account at the following prices: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13c; Western factory, 12@13c.

COAL—There was quite an active demand for fuel to-day, and the market was strong, at full former rates. The tendency in prices of anthracite, and also in the better varieties of soft coal, is upward, as stocks are extremely light, and, of course, cannot be replenished save by rail, which will materially enhance the cost. Orders were being filled at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $13.00@13.50; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

CANNED GOODS—Trading in this class of goods continues quiet, with prices generally steady. The exceptions are raspberries, tomatoes, and corn, in which the tendency is to advance, as stocks are short. Below are the prices current:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.55
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.25@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.75@2.00
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

EGGS—The demand was very light, and chiefly from the local dealers. Receivers are asking from 28@29c for fresh, and 20@28c for pickled. Sales include 69 cases and 400 doz at 29c; 32 cases at 28c; 10 cases pickled at 20c.

FEATHERS—There was a good inquiry for prime live geese feathers from the local and country trade. The supply is fair. We quote: Prime live geese, from first hands, at 65@68c; jobbing prices, 73@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 25@60c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—No improvement was noticeable in the demand for fish, and prices remain nominal. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank cod-fish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a fair inquiry for domestic fruits, and prices were quite firm, but foreign varieties ruled quiet and easy. Stocks are ample, and all orders are promptly filled. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10@10½c; do 1871, 7@8c; raisins, $2.55@2.65; blackberries, new, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5⅝@6⅛c; Zante currants, 1872, 9@9½c; do, 1871, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 6@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; Almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; Pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—The demand was chiefly for small lots of prairie chickens and quail, and prices were irregular, but fairly quotable, at $4.50@5.00 for grouse, and $1.60@1.75 for quail. Other varieties of game were in liberal supply and rather quiet. Sales include 45 dozen prairie chickens, at $5.00; 19 dozen do, at $4.75; 40 dozen quail, at $1.75; 30 dozen do, at $1.85; 20 dozen partridges, at $4.35@4.50; 6 wild turkeys, at $1.50 each; 4 choice, at $2.50; 35 dozen rabbits, at $1.50; 4 dozen squirrels, at 60@75c; 7 venison carcasses, at 8@9c; 8 saddles, at 12½@15c; 2 buffalo hams, at 6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet to-day, the weather being too cold to handle them with safety. Apples are quotable at $2.50@4.00 in small lots from store, and $3.00@3.50 for round lots of choice. Cranberries were steady, at $10.50@11.50 per brl.

GROCERIES—Dealers reported no new features. Quiet still prevails in all departments of the market, and prices ruled steady and uniform. Coffees, sugars, rice, and candles are firmer. Below are the quotations.

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25½@26½c; Java, No. 2, 23¾@24½c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23¾c; choice do, 22⅝@23¼c; prime Rio, 22⅛@22⅝c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 19¾@20½c; Singapore, 22⅛@23⅛c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23⅜@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22⅛@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14⅛@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13⅜@13⅞c; A, standard, 12⅜@12⅝c; do No. 2, 12⅛@12⅜c; B, 12⅛@12⅜c; extra C, 12⅛@12⅜c; C, No. 2, 11⅝@12c; yellow C, 11⅛@11⅜c; choice brown, 11@11⅛c; prime do, 10⅛@11c; fair do, 10⅛@10⅜c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11⅛c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11⅛@11⅜c; do prime, 10⅜@11c; do fair, 10@10⅛c; do common, 9⅛@9⅝c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22⅛@23⅛c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, 7⅛@7⅜c; Golden West, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; brown Windsor, 4⅛@4⅜c; palm, 5@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅜c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There was a good local demand for loose and pressed descriptions, but the shipping movement was light. Prices were reported steady and unchanged. Wholesale dealers were offering the following rates: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was without new feature. Steady activity prevails, and although the receipts were liberal, all offerings found buyers at full former rates. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the New York market: "There has been only a moderate demand during the past week for dry hides, though prices remain firm. Tanners do not feel disposed to make purchases at present prices, as the advance in the price of leather does not correspond to that in hides. The receipts of the week have been 37,500, about 13,000 of which were from South America. The sales amount to 54,500, leaving the stock reduced to 85,200." We quote: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Are in fair demand and very firm. Eastern advices are of the same character. A few sales of choice hops have been made at 45c on time. Prime are quotable at 35@40c; medium, 25@30c; common, 15@20c; eastern, 40@45c.

HONEY—Was quiet. The offerings of strained and inferior grades are large and slow of sale. Prices are unchanged as follows: Prime white clover, in small cases, at 25@30c; common to fair grades, 20@24c; strained, 10@16c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was quiet. Prices were unchanged and rule as follows:

Flat iron	5	@ 5	2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	9-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7½		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½		rates
Russia iron		20c		₽ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		₽ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		₽ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		₽ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		₽ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		₽ lb

LEATHER—The leather trade continues quiet, neither local nor outside demands being very considerable. This, however, is not an unusual state of things at this season of the year, and, as stocks are remarkably light, no uneasiness is felt on the part of the trade as to the permanence of present prices. After the 1st of January a general advance in French calf may be looked for, and the tendency of some descriptions of domestic leather is also upward. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* furnishes the following resume of losses by the Boston fire:

Leather	$ 5,630,215
Boots and shoes of leather	3,755,000
Boots and shoes of rubber	950,000
Findings, &c	600,000
Total loss	$10,935,215

We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Lace, city, ₽ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₽ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₽ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₽ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ₽ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 25 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There were no new features to note. The demand was light, and previous prices were generally adhered to. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@17.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ₽ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

LEMONS—The average demand for lemons and oranges prevailed. Prices were without material change and rule as follows: Palermo and Messina lemons at $7.00; French and Malagas at $6.00; Havana oranges at $12.00 per brl; Valencia do, $14.00 per case.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The indications are favorable to an advance in tinplate before long. The English market is very firm, and prices in New York have advanced. Other metals remain unchanged. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were quiet and steady. Stocks are light, but fully equal to present requirements. We quote: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.35@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged. Prices rule as follows:

Manilla rope, ₽ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ₽ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ₽ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ₽ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₽ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₽ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ₽ brl	6.50 @7.50
Tar, ₽ brl	6.50 @7.50

OILS—Linseed continues strong, and there is some talk of a further advance. Whale, sperm, and turpentine were also firmly held. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: Carbon, 27c; extra lard oil 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 71@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were quoted quiet and easy at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.50
Fancy brands	11.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.00@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—Choice turkeys were in demand and a trifle higher, the supply being light. Other descriptions were in fair supply and sold at about yesterday's prices. We note sales of 500 lbs choice dressed turkeys at 13c; 4,900 lbs do at 12½c; 2,100 lbs at 12c; 1,400 lbs at 10@11c; 400 lbs at 9c; 25 doz choice chickens at $3.25@3.50; 78 doz do at $2.50@3.00; 16 doz at $2.00@2.25; 19 doz good to choice geese at $10.00@12.00; 15 doz do at $8.00@11.00; 6 doz ducks at $4.50; 18 doz do at $4.00; 4 doz at $3.50.

POTATOES—Were unchanged; the severe weather interrupts the trade. Several car loads were reported in, but many of them were more or less frosted. Great care should be taken by country shippers to protect them from the frost. Sales include 3 cars yesterday at 75c delivered; 2 cars do at 70c; 1 car on track, do white, at 60c delivered; 300 bu at 80@85c from store.

SALT—Was in fair demand and firm. We continue to quote: Onondaga fine, $2.40; Saginaw fine, ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and steady as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.05
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9⅛	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—There was a moderate inquiry for timothy and clover seed, and the market ruled firm, choice timothy selling at $3.30. Clover was quotable at $4.60@5.25 for common to prime, and $5.70 for choice mammoth. Other seeds were quiet, and nominally unchanged. Sales were reported of 100 sacks choice timothy at $3.30; 80 sacks prime at $3.25; 8 bags good at $3.10; 17 bags at $3.00; 12 bags good choice at $5.10; 14 bags at $4.80; 5 bags poor at $4.60; 31 bags mammoth at $5.70.

TEAS—A fair amount of trading was done in this department, and the market was rather firmer, prices having recently advanced a trifle at the East. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady at former rates. Below are the quotations:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm and quiet at the annexed prices: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was a moderate inquiry for this staple, but as a rule the market was quiet. The receipts are falling off somewhat. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@59c
Fleece, washed, X, light	54@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

Sales aggregating 15,000 lbs were reported.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Dec. 21.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,418	16,552	2,105
Tuesday	1,177	25,534	1,568
Wednesday	1,891	35,122	1,263
Thursday	1,181	38,510	3,818
Friday	917	18,235	1,044
Saturday	236	16,500	9
Total	6,820	151,473	9,812
Last week	10,317	124,198	5,491
Week before last	13,206	147,312	4,474
Week ending Nov. 30	9,096	126,168	5,405
Total, four weeks	39,439	549,151	25,182

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,042	2,963	1,289
Tuesday	273	4,865	371
Wednesday	743	4,085	192
Thursday	94	5,037	359
Friday	758	2,836	1,276
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	2,910	19,806	3,457

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ₽ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ₽ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ₽ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ₽ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ₽ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ₽ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ₽ car	18,000 lbs
Single-deck car, ₽ car	14,000 lbs

CATTLE—The changes in this market during the week just closed have not been important. In the character of the demand, very little improvement was noticeable, neither local nor outside buyers taking hold with any show of interest, and, while the supply was the lightest for many weeks, it proved more than sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the trade. During the first half of the week, prices were unsettled, and in buyers' favor, but later the market firmed up a little,—a result of the meagre receipts. The condition of the market below has not changed for the better, which accounts for the apathy of shippers; while the extreme dulness of the retail meat trade is the cause of the absence of anything like activity in the demand from local butchers. Nor are stock steers in more than fair request, nearly all the larger feeders having supplied their wants earlier in the season. The receipts of desirable stock steers are light, however, and this fact helps to sustain prices, the market remaining comparatively steady at $2.75@3.00 for common lots averaging from 700 to 850 lbs, and at 3.25@3.75 for medium to prime droves, averaging from 850 to 1,050 lbs. The receipts were of a better average quality than those of last week, or the preceding one, there being a very perceptible falling off in the supply of poor cows and scrawny steers, and a corresponding increase in the offerings of fair to choice grades. Only a few Christmas beeves arrived, and most of them went through in first hands, there being very little inquiry for such here, and the prices offered were generally much below the views of holders. Texas and Cherokee cattle have comprised a considerable portion of the week's supply. For these the ruling rates were $2.25@2.75 for common to medium, and $3.00@3.80 for fair to good fat corn-fed. Veal calves remain comparatively steady at $3.50@3.75 for thin coarse heavy, and at $4.50@5.50 for good to choice. Milch cows have met with some inquiry at $20.00@45.00 per head, according to quality.

To-day there was nothing doing, and prices remain nominally the same as on the previous days of the week.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.50@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.00

HOGS—The week opened active in this department of the market, with prices fair at $3.75@4.00. This range was sustained until Wednesday, when, under the excessive receipts, a decline of 15c was suffered, prices falling off to $3.60@3.85. Thursday's receipts were also heavy, and sellers were obliged to grant further concessions; $3.45@3.70 being the quotations at the close of trade on Thursday, but under the lighter receipts of yesterday and to-day, there was a favorable reaction, and prices have worked back to $3.55@3.85. Only a small proportion of the supply fell into the hands of shippers, their purchases reaching only about 22,000 head. Packers were actively engaged from the opening to the close, but their wants did not prove sufficient to absorb the enormous supply, and several thousand remain in the pens unsold. Sellers are looking for lighter receipts next week, and some are looking for an advance to $3.75@4.00, but the present surroundings of the market are decidedly against any material upward movement of prices, and, with anything like as large receipts as during the past week, even present rates cannot be sustained.

To-day there was a light demand from shippers and packers at $3.55@3.60 for common; at $3.65@3.70 for medium, and at $3.75@3.85 for good to really choice. The market closed dull at the above quotations.

SHEEP—The sheep trade has been quiet, with but slight fluctuation in prices. The supply was somewhat larger than usual, but, with local and Eastern buyers both engaged, the offerings were well taken up, and at prices not materially lower than prevailed last week. Good to choice grades have sold at $4.25@5.00, and common to fair qualities at $3.00@4.00. A few extra were picked up at $5.50@5.75, while a bunch of Christmas sheep found a buyer at $6.50. They averaged 127 lbs. The market closed quiet and steady.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 9d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s 2d@12s 5d; club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 29s 3d@28s 6d. Pork, 69s. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21, 1:35 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork, 68s.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 2:30 p. m.—Erie shares, 51.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Consols—Money, 91¾; account, 91⅞@92. American Securities quiet and steady: 5-20s, '65, 92¼; 5-20s '67, 92; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89⅛; Erie, 50.

ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—Refined petroleum, 52f.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 10⅛@10¼; middling, 10⅛@10⅜. Sales: 10,000 speculation and export.

Red winter wheat, 11s 9d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 3d @28s 6d.

Mess pork, 68s. Beef, 96s. Cheese, 64s. Cumberland middles, 38s. Short clear, 39s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Business continues quiet in all branches. The market for cotton goods is firm, but prices are generally unchanged. Low grades of brown cottons are in better request. Heavy standards and fine browns are fairly active in first hands, who held light stocks, and are sold ahead on some makes. Ticks and stripes are in demand. Some grades are higher and many styles are well held up. Woollens remain dull but firm. Foreign goods are very quiet. The importations of dry goods for the week were nearly $2,000,000.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21.—Crude petroleum, 31c; do refined, barrels, quiet and unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—COTTON—Dull; uplands, 20½c; Orleans, 20⅜c. Sales futures, 6,100 bales; December, 19 1-16@19 3-16c; January, 19 3-16@19 5-16c; February, 19⅜@19 9-16c; March, 19⅝@19⅞c; April, 20c; May, 20 2-16@20⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, moderate demand; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.65@6.25; common to good, $6.80@7.05; good to choice, $7.10@7.85. Wheat fair demand, higher; receipts, 63,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.45@1.46½; Northwest spring, $1.52; common No. 2 Chicago, $1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55½@1.57; No. 1 and No. 2 spring mixed, $1.60; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.65; winter red Western, $1.80@1.82; white Western, $2.00@2.05. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn dull, lower; receipts, 16,000 bu; sail mixed Western, 65½@66c; do store, 63½@63¾c; new mixed Western, 64@65½c. Oats dull; receipts, 21,000 bu; new Western mixed, 45@47c; black Western, 44@46c; white, 47@49c; choice do, 50c; white State, 47c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 23@24c.

HAY—Firmer; shipping, $115.00@120.00.

HOPS—Crop of 1872, $45.00@55.00; Eastern and Western, 1872, $42.00@55.00; Bavarian, $40.00@45.00.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm at 28½c; Orinoco, 27½@28½c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; extra pulled, 52@60c; unwashed, 45c. Western fleece excited; prices higher, at 61½@66c; Ohio, 66c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 9@9½c; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses quiet. Rice dull; 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11½@12c; do, refined, 27½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 60@64½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominally lower at $12.75, best bid for new mess; December sellers, $13.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard steadier; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅛@7⅜c; kettle, 8@8⅛c.

BUTTER—Active; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Lower; 96½@97c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—CORN—Dull and lower; yellow and white, 75c.

HAY—Scarce and firmer; prime, 33c; choice, 35c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firmer at 5⅛, 9⅛, 11⅛c; scarce. Hams, 18@18½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; inferior, 6@6½c; common to good common; 7@7½c; fair to fully fair, 8@9c; prime, 9½@9¾c. Molasses in good demand and firm; common and centrifugal, 35@40c; fair, 51@53c; prime to choice, 53@59c. Coffee, stock small and firm at 15½@19c. Others unchanged.

WHISKEY—Louisiana lower; 92c for North Western.

COTTON—Good ordinary, 18⅛c; low middling, 18⅞c; middling, 19⅛c; middling Orleans, 19⅜c. Receipts, 3,526 bales. Exports, Continent, 3,787 bales; Liverpool, 3,332 bales; Continent, 2,526 bales; stock, 166,205 bales.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, and in fair demand. Wheat firm, and in fair demand at $1.60@1.62. Corn steady, and in moderate demand.

GROCERIES—Steady, and in fair demand.

OILS—Firm at previous prices.

EGGS—Better, and in good demand at 31@35c.

CHEESE—Firm, and in fair demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Lard steady; steam, 7@7⅛c; kettle, 7⅛@7⅜c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats in fair demand; shoulders, 3⅛@3⅜c; sides, 4⅜c; hams in good demand at 6⅛@6⅜c.

HOGS—Closed active at $3.60@3.65.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, in good demand but unchanged. Wheat firm; choice white and amber, $2.10@2.15; fair to prime do, $1.95@2.05; good to prime red, $1.95@2.05; common to fair do, $1.70@1.90; Western red, $1.70@1.85. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 62c. Oats weak; Western mixed, 46@48c; white, 49@50c. Rye, 78@90c.

HAY—Fair demand, unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull, declining. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, 4⅛@4½c; rib sides, 5⅛@5⅜c; clear, 6⅛c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 4⅛@5⅛c; rib sides, 9⅛c.

BUTTER—Western, easier; receipts better; choice roll, 30c.

WHISKEY—Firm; $1.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—COTTON—Light demand; holders firm; middling, 18⅛@19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; little doing, small sales. No. 1 wheat, $1.67½. No. 3 fall, $1.68. Corn quiet and unchanged; white 33@34c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 26c; track and elevator. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye—higher; 75c delivered.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; all dry salted dull; no demand. Bacon nominal at 5⅛c, 8@8⅛c. Lard dull, 6⅛c offered; 6½c asked.

HOGS—Dull at $3.25@3.60, mostly $3.50@3.60. Killed to date, 315,000, against 251,830 last year.

CATTLE—Quiet at $3.00@5.75 for fair to extra.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 300 bu; hogs, 7,360.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21.—COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; moderate demand; extra family, $6.25; A No. 1, $8.00; fancy, $8.50. Grain unchanged.

HOGS—Opened dull, and closed fairly active at $3.70@3.80 for heavy; receipts 4,425, the bulk from Indiana. Total number slaughtered thus far, about 240,000.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork, 12½c. Bulk shoulders, 3⅞c; clear ribs, 5⅞c; do clear, 6c; loose, for round lots, ⅛c higher. Lard—Choice leaf, tierce, 7⅛c; keg, 8⅛c. Green meats dull; hams firm at 7⅛c; shoulders, 3⅛c; clear ribs, 5⅛c; clear sides, 8⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear ribs, 8c; clear, 8⅛c. Packed order lots ⅛c higher.

WHISKEY—Fair demand; held at 88c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1.17. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 26c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 35c. Rye active and better, at 55c. Barley steady, moderate demand, 71c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; moderate demand. Wheat, good demand; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.66; amber Michigan, cash and December, $1.66½@1.67; No. 1 red, $1.67; No. 2 red, $1.61@1.61½; seller January, $1.64. Corn quiet; new high mixed, 36½c; new low mixed, 36½c; new white, 37c. Oats dull and nominal.

LARD—7⅛@7½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.25@4.35.

LIVE HOGS—Dull, at $3.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and better. Wheat steady; demand moderate; extra white, $1.81; No. 1, $1.76; amber, $1.62@1.63. Corn steady; demand moderate, at 42c; No. 1, 43c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.40@4.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat firm and better; No. 1 red winter held at $1.70. Sales 2,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.60. Corn quiet and unchanged; old 45@47c; new, 45@46c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 at 37c.

PETROLEUM—Refined ⅛c lower; standard white, 22@22½c; prime, 23@23½, car lots.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and quiet. Corn dull. Barley in light demand. Peas dull; Canada, $1.00 free.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer but no higher. Wheat firmer; red, $1.80@1.85; amber, $1.90@1.95; white, $1.95@2.10. Rye, 91c. Corn—Old yellow, 65@66c; new, 58@60c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16½c; refined, 26@27c.

WHISKEY—93c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 21.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18⅛c. Receipts for the past day, 1,800 bales; shipments, 2,275 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn lower; fair demand; 50@52c. Oats better and active; 43@44c.

HAY—Firm; $25.00@30.00.

BRAN—Higher; $25.00.

MEATS—Firm; fair demand; shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6@6½c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ǁ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'odation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:50 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 6:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 8:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	* 5:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 5:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	¶ 9:00 p. m.	*6:20 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 153 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:25 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	†*6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Jan. 3, 1873, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, binding, etc., required for use of the county for one year; also all the meat, provisions (except potatoes), flour, milk, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, medical supplies, and wood, needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital, and County Agent, for one year ending Dec. 31, 1873, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the county may direct.

Exhibits showing an approximation of the kinds and quantities of different articles needed by the county can be seen in the office of the County Clerk.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the county reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed expedient to do so. Blanks for proposals and bonds can be obtained at the office of the County Clerk. Payments to be made promptly in cash immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board. All proposals to be addressed to the County Clerk of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposal for ——."

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

All daily papers in the city (except those having defaulted issues), please insert once.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 13th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY.

AUBURNDALE, MASS.

ADVANTAGES: Unsurpassed for Music, Painting, French and German. AIMS: Thorough culture; common sense views of life; true refinement; Christian womanhood. Winter term begins Dec. 12. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE PULPIT.

Sermons Preliminary to the Approaching Holidays.

Rev. B. E. S. Ely on "Christmas Long Ago."

Discourse on "The Angels' C[...] by Rev. John Woods.

CHRISTMAS EVE LONG AGO.

Sermon Preached Yesterday [...] the Congregation of Grace [...] terian Church, by the Rev. [...] Ely.

The Rev. B. E. S. Ely, pastor of Gr[...] byterian Church (Chicago University), [...] forenoon preached on "Christmas E[...] Ago." The attendance was moderat[...] and the discourse much enjoyed. A[...] usual preliminary services, the reverend [...] man spoke as follows:

THE SERMON.

"And there were in the same country shepher[ds abiding] in the field, keeping watch over their flock by [night. And] lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and th[e glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore] afraid. And the angel said unto them, fear not, [for behold,] I bring you good tidings of great joy, which sh[all be to all] people. For unto you is born this day, in the C[ity of David], a Savior, which is Christ the Lord. And th[is shall be] a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapt i[n swaddling] clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly ther[e was with the angel] a multitude of the heavenly host pra[ising God] and singing, 'Glory to God in the highest, an[d on earth] peace, good will to men.'"—*Luke ii, 8 to 14.*

Since "The dim old aisles of the greenwood [...] To the anthems of the tree,"

Thanksgiving has been the great feast d[...] England. The stern old Puritans thought t[...] mas smacked too strongly of the Papacy of [...] perience with Episcopacy was not calculate[d ...] them to revere the 25th of December for its [...] fame. Views are more liberal now. Thanksg[iving has] become a national festival, and even the child[ren of the] Puritans and Quakers hang up their stock[ings, the] largest they can find) and pluck quaint f[ruits from] richly ladened trees, laughing as heartily a[s ...] ry-jester at the antique attire and strange g[ifts of] Old Nick, the children's friend. Even so[me] Jewish brethren do not scruple to eat roast t[urkey and] mince pies with their Gentile neighbors.

Though there may be doubt as to whethe[r the 25th] of December is the exact period of our Savi[or's birth,] it has become a world-wide festival. To t[...] is endeared by a thousand tender memories [of Auld] Lang Syne." On its annual return, grandm[other in her] close-fitting cap, looks lovingly over h[er spec]tacles at the merry faces around the [fire] side, and turns to smile at the gray-haired [grand]sire, as though about to sing, "John And[erson, my Jo]," whilst the eyes of mamma and papa ar[e dimmed] with the tears of pleasure as they minist[er to the] innocent amusement of their loved ones. T[...] fren, despite the snows of winter, Chris[tmas is a] fairy isle in a summer ocean—a sunny spot i[n the] lives of their lives—a joyous anticipation and [a] blessing. Though often abused by the ca[reless and] profane, Christmas has its moral and spirit[ual] lections, enkindling kindly sympathies, culti[vating be]nevolence, teaching that it is blessed to [give,] and yet more blessed to [...] ennobles the maternity of every Christia[n mother,] reminding her of her sisterhood to Mary, [...] and sanctifies bereavement. Turning from t[he] crib, the empty cradle, to the manger of B[ethlehem,] the parent sees the lost one's Savior.

Though we cannot admit that Christmas ha[s au]thoritative sanctity derived from the Word o[r the] decision of Church councils, it is surrounded [with] memories and embalmed in pious devotion [...] Christian heart may hail its annual return w[ith] thanks, rejoicing in the fact that w[...] heathenish darkness spread its gloo[m ...] myriads of lights now are gleamin[g ... the] tree of life. Christmas should be a [day of] innocent mirth and true pleasure blended w[ith] felt devotion—a day esteemed, not so much [for] sensual gratifications as for the sublime fa[cts it] memorates. Every pleasure enjoyed, ever[y gift re]ceived, should feed the fire and fan the flame [of] full love. It is a time in which affection seal[s] sion, and finds response in giving and recei[ving] that those who are the recipients of Divine [un]speakable gift may return man's only gift to [a] loving and contrite heart!" If in the [...] and engagements of the present week [re]member that the central thought and [...] Christmas is CHRIST, our joys will be [...] and the Redeemer glorified. Refrain from [...] of which He, whose gift demands your [...] would not approve. Do not engage in any a[...] upon which you cannot ask God's blessing. [...] avoid that which would grieve his spirit or [...] from the Saviour. Above all seek to know th[at He] is born within your heart, so that when the [...] chimes proclaim the nativity you may joy[fully ex]claim Unto me, a child is born, a Savior give[n.]

From these reflections on the present, let [us] look through the vista of nineteen centu[ries to the] Christmas' Eve of "long ago."

Star-crowned night sits enthroned upo[n the] hills, her dusky mantle falling o'er the plain, [...] from her tiara a bright gem in the East tr[...] her brow; befitting emblem, she, of the [...] past, amid which priest and prophet, pro[...] type, shown in the light of a sun not yet ris[en ... on] earth. Silence reigns supreme. The hum o[f ...] is hushed; the voices of the hamlet are still[ed, and] industry has sought repose; the watching [mother,] bending over the cradle of her infant, [...] throbbing of her own heart, and listens to [the] breathing of her babe. Childhood then, a[...] dreaming of gifts, and pleasures, and happy [...] at the morn. All save the conscience stricken, [...] in search of prey, the sorrowful and sic[k, and the] anxious watcher are wrapped in the silence o[f sleep.] Nay! not all! Yonder on the plain a band [of shep]herds guard their flock. That they are humb[le ...] ful men, their simple pastoral life and vigilen[ce ...] How their thoughts are occupied we have no [means of] knowing, judging from the usual effects o[f ...] scene and hour upon devout minds the rem[...] gious experience and the expectation that [...] among their people we may readily infer that [they were] engaged in prayer and meditation. Oh, a[...] upon the heavens in their silent [...] how it lifteth all souls to God and maketh [...] verse a temple to His glory. How often, w[hen] engaged in prayer and meditation, we hear [...] angel message of a Savior born! I do not d[oubt that] these shepherds, in common with the faithfu[l of that] day, were waiting for the coming Messiah. [...] they raised their eyes to the "blue depths abo[ve," their] souls were lifted unto God, and with the "[...] poet" they could sing: "The heavens dec[lare the] glory and the firmament showeth Thy ha[ndiwork."] Doubtless as thus they gazed and wonde[red they] longed and prayed for the advent of Hi[m who was] "going forth should be as the morning," little [dream]ing that to such lowly men as the[...] advent should first be known. Why amid th[e stillness] of the night should an ambassador from th[e King of] Kings visit simple herdsmen on their midnig[ht watch,] coming as the silent dew that glistens in the [... as if] to gem the earth at morn? But lo! A sud[den ...] liancy bursts on their astonished vision! T[hey stand] aghast! What means that strange ethereal ligh[t ...] some wild meteor of immortal birth risen [...] to set on earth?" or is it that the pearly gate[s ...] flung wide upon their golden hinges [...] loose a lighting flash of inner glory [...] the gloom of night mantling [...] lowly pastors with the glow of [...] What wonder they are sore afraid, for lo [...] midst an angel stands! Who shall describe [the daz]zling beauty of yonder messenger of God—h[is] robes and snowy pinions laved in the cryst[al ...] of the Celestial City and bleached in heave[nly ...] wearing the habiliments and irradiating an e[...] befitting an inhabitant of that country of wh[ich it is said,] "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard; neither h[ave] tered into the mind of man to conceive?" [...] untutored red man fell upon his face b[efore the] European stranger who visited the weste[rn world,] worshipping him as a child o[f the] sun, well might the shepherds of Bethl[ehem be] sore afraid when from the depths of space a [...] stranger stood revealed before them. Men o[...] the presence of their best friend, and tremb[le in] which proves their greatest good. In the pl[an of sal]vation, fear and conviction precedes the rev[elation of] Savior and Redeemer. Sorrow and doubt [...] fore faith and joy. Thus God prepares the [soul to] appreciate the glad tidings of great joy. Oh[...] lizing the frailty and pollution of our natural [...] stand abashed before a single and subordinat[e ...] from Heaven, conscious of our unworthines[s ...] communion with a child of light, in [...] our unfitness for the abode of su[...] the Presence of a Holy God before whom [...] their faces, how deeply should we feel the nee[d of Him] whose blood cleanseth from all sin,—whose h[...] sanctifies,—whose perfect robe of righteou[sness en]folds,—so that a sinner saved by grace may sta[nd com]plete in Him" without a blush of shame o[r ...] fear before the Father's face claiming kindred [...] white-robed and redeemed. Oh, then, child[...] hearken to the angel's message and rejoice[...] not; for behold I bring you glad tidings [of great] joy which shall be to all people. For [unto you is] born this day in the city o[f David a] Savior which is Christ the Lord. And this [shall be a] sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped [in swad]dling clothes lying in a manger. And sudde[nly there] was with the angel a multitude of the heaven[ly host] praising God, and saying, "Glory to God in [the highest,] and on earth peace and good will to man." [...] in Holy Writ we read of the oratorios of ange[ls ...] when the morning stars sang together, and al[l the sons] of God shouted for joy at a new creation, [...] the birth of our Savior, and, lastly, at the [marriage] supper of the Lamb yet to come, at which [...] heard the voice of a great multitude [...] "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent [reigneth. Let] us be glad and rejoice, and give honor to [Him, for] the marriage of the Lamb has come, and His [wife hath] made herself ready."

It is a joyous thought that celestial spirits [are] interested in the affairs of earth, that our [Heavenly] Father employs these high messengers to c[...] cate good news and minister to our wants—[...] that He has given His angels charge conce[rning us,] and that they encamp about our dwellings. [They] carried Lazarus to Father Abraham's bosom [...] wait at the threshold of life to kiss the saint[s ...] step out and lead them on to glory. T[...] day I saw a little one lying so cold, calm, and [...] ful in death, amid the flowers, that I longed [...] and steal away the kiss an angel seemed to [have left] upon her brow. This may be but a pleasant [...] sible I know; "They are angels, to always b[ehold the] face of my Father which is in Heaven." Bu[t ...] thoughts as these are mingled in the angelic so[ng of] the text,—"Unto you is born this day a Sa[vior."]

...Oats steady and in moderate demand; ...

...ROTATUK—Refined Yellower; standard white, 21 ...; prime, 23@23½; car lots.

...OSWEGO.

...nce, Dec. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and quiet, ...ell. Barley in light demand. Peas dull; Canada ...00 free.

PHILADELPHIA.

...LADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, ...w shipping, 18¾c. Receipts for the past day, ...sales; shipments, 2,275 bales.

...ADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn ...; fair demand; 50@52c. Oats better and active; ...

...—Firm; $25.00@35.00.

...S—Higher; $35.00.

...DATS—Firm; fair demand; shoulders, 4½c; ...@5½c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

...IVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

...PLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday ex... * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. † Saturday and Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

...go, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana ...d new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union ..., West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...Louis & Springfield Express, ... Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
...go and New York Express, via ...ksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
...go, St. Louis, Washington Ex... (Western Division.).....	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
...go Night Express (Western ...vision).....	* 6:00 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.
...ago & Springfield Lightning ...press, via Main Line, and also ...ckson-ville Division.....	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
...ago City Express, via Jack... ville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo...	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
...ago City Express, via Alton ... Kookuk & Burl'n Ex.....	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
...ily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via ...ksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, ...pt Monday, via Jacksonville Division.		

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

...ce—Foot of Lake-st., Pullman-as., and Sixteenth-st., ...d Canal-st., and Sixteenth-st. Ticket office in Briggs House ...d at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...l and Express.....	* 7:00 a. m.	* 4:10 p. m.
...ow and Mount City Exp.....	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
...the Fast Line.....	*10:15 a. m.	* 5:15 p. m.
...ington Express.....	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
...burg Express.....	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
...ago Express, via Peoria.....	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
...ow Passenger.....	* 1:45 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
...ow Passenger.....	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
...ington Express (Sunday).....	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
...ington Express.....	* 9:15 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.
...ington Express.....	‖12:10 p. m.	‖ 7:00 a. m.
...ago & Sioux City Exp.....	* 9:15 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.
...ific Night Express.....	‖10:00 p. m.	‖ 6:40 a. m.
...ington Express.....	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
...ver's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
...ago & Sioux City Exp.....	* 9:15 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.
...ific Night Express.....	‖10:00 p. m.	‖ 6:40 a. m.
...ington Express.....	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
...ver's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

...ce—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 73 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ois Fast Line.....	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
...ouis Express.....	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
...ouis Mail.....	* 4:00 p. m.	* 10:40 a. m.
...ouis Express.....	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
...ouis Passenger.....	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
...ouis Passenger (Sunday).....	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
...ouis Express.....	‖10:00 p. m.	† 7:15 p. m.
...on Bay Express.....	* 9:00 p. m.	* 5:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

...ce, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 22 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ha, Lenvow'th & Atchison Ex	*12:30 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
...ha Express.....	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
...ha Express.....	‖12:30 p. m.	‖ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

...epot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, ...southeast corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ll, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
...ork Express, via Air Line.....	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
...ntic Express, via Air Line....	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
...ght Express, via Main Line....	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
...with Chicago Accommodation..	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
...ort Accommodation.....	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

...ssenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal-st. and Kinzie-sts. Freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 128 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...all.....	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
...ansville & Terre Haute Ex...	* 7:30 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ay Express.....	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
...cago Express.....	‖ 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
...ay Line.....	* 4:00 p. m.	* 10:40 a. m.
...ay Express.....	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
...olis Accommodation.....	* 3:45 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.

...ICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

...ce, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. ...Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...all (via main and air line).....	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
...ay Express.....	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
...kson Accommodation.....	* 3:55 p. m.	‖ 9:30 a. m.
...lantic Express.....	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
...ght Express.....	*12:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
...INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
...all.....	* 5:30 a. m.	* 9:45 p. m.
...ght Express.....	‖ 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
...RAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
...ght Express.....	‖ 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, } OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COURT, } CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until ...day, Jan. 2, 1873, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, binding, etc., required for use of the county for one year; also all the coal, provisions (except potatoes), flour, milk, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, medicines, supplies, and wood, needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital, and County Agent, for one year ending Dec. 31, 1873, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the county may direct.

Exhibits showing an approximation of the kinds and quantities of different articles needed by the county can be seen in the office of the County Clerk.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the county reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed expedient to do so. Blanks for proposals and bonds can be obtained at the office of the County Clerk.

Payments to be made promptly in cash, as the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

All proposals to be addressed to the County Clerk of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposals."

JOSEPH POLIFAK, County Clerk.

All weekly papers in the city (except those having daily issues) will insert once.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 8th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as made a and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

...ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY.

AURUMDALE, MASS.

ADVANTAGES: Unsurpassed for Music, Painting, French and German. AIMS: Thorough culture; correct views of life; true refinement; Christian womanhood. Winter term begins Dec. 18, 1872. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE PULPIT.

Sermons Preliminary to the Approaching Holidays.

Rev. R. E. S. Ely on "Christmas Eve Long Ago."

Discourse on "The Angels' Chorus" by Rev. John Woods.

CHRISTMAS EVE LONG AGO.

Sermon Preached Yesterday Before the Congregation of Grace Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. R. E. S. Ely.

The Rev. R. E. S. Ely, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church (Chicago University), yesterday forenoon preached on "Christmas Eve Long Ago." The attendance was moderately large, and the discourse much enjoyed. After the usual preliminary services, the reverend gentleman spoke as follows:

THE SERMON.

"And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the City of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly hosts, praising God, and saying, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.'"—Luke ii, 8 to 14.

Hymn

"The dim old aisles of the greenwood rang
To the anthems of the free,"

Thanksgiving has been the great feast day of New England. The stern old Puritans thought that Christmas smacked too much of the Papacy of their excesses with Episcopacy was not calculated to teach reverence with to revere the 25th of December for its Protestantism. Views are more liberal now, and even the children of the Puritans and Quakers hang up their stockings (the Puritans and Quakers hang up hearts) as merrily as any merrily indeed trees laughing as heartily as any merrily indeed trees laughing as heartily as any merrily-jester at the sensational and strange gambols of Santa Claus (he, the children's friend. From some of our Jewish brethren do not scruple to eat roast turkey and plum pies with their Gentile neighbors.

Though there may be doubt as to whether the 25th is, or December is the exact period of our Saviour's birth, it has become a world-wide festival. To the aged it is endeared by a thousand tender memories of "Auld Lang Syne," to the young and return, gramdma, in her spectacles and cap, looks lovingly over her spectacles and cap, looks lovingly over her spectacles and cap, looks lovingly over

FOREIGN.

Gambetta's Organ Predicts a Ministerial Crisis in France.

The French Tobacco Monopoly to Be Continued for Ten Years.

The German Press on Bismarck's Anti-Emigration Policy.

It is Pronounced "A Trifling Affair."

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Spener's *Gazette* explains that the partial revocation of the reduced fares for emigrants on the State and private railways in Germany is a question of internal administration, and was required of the Government road by considerations of political economy, and of the private companies by their own interests. The American press have greatly exaggerated the importance, and distorted the significance of this trifling affair. The *Gazette* calls on the United States to do all in their power to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations for an emigration treaty, which America, not Germany, has delayed for years.

Odo Russell, British Ambassador, gave a ball last week, at which there was a brilliant gathering. Bismarck and other notabilities were present.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—*La Republique Francaise*, personal organ of M. Gambetta, predicts a serious parliamentary crisis, when the Assembly meets in January. It says the trimming tactics of the Government only increase the disgust of the country, and the acts of Ministers Dufaure endanger the Government's popularity.

The Assembly yesterday voted to continue the tobacco monopoly ten years.

The two sub-committees of the Committee of Thirty sit with closed doors.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 22.—The King has completely recovered from his recent illness.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 23—5 a. m.—An explosion is reported in a coal mine at Silverdale, by which eight miners were suffocated.

CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—The Khan of Khiva has summoned auxiliary tribes to assist him against Russia.

EXPLOSIONS.

Several Kitchen Ranges Collapse, and Considerable Damage Done—Explosion of a Powder Mill—Several Persons Killed and others Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—A terrible explosion, involving probably the loss of life, took place at the house of Colonel Moulton this morning. The servant girls had fired up the kitchen range, when the hot water pipe bursted with a loud explosion, tearing the range to atoms, wrecking the furniture, hurling Kate Conner, a servant girl, violently against the wall of the room under a heap of embers. Her injuries from bruises were fearful and her clothing was also set on fire. Colonel Moulton succeeded in extinguishing the girl's burning clothing, but not before she was so badly injured, that her death this evening is momentarily expected. Colonel Moulton was badly burned about the face and hands. Another servant girl in the kitchen was only slightly hurt. The water in the pipes outside the stove had frozen, preventing circulation. The force of the explosion must have been terrible, for the stove was torn to pieces. The walls, ceiling, and windows, as well as the furniture, were fearfully damaged.

The same sort of explosion occurred with an alarming report, about the same time, at the Henrie House. The guests of the hotel were frightened, and rushed down stairs, dragging their baggage. Fortunately no one was hurt, and the damage was comparatively light. The last-named explosion is attributable to the same cause as the first.

LATER.—The Henrie House explosion in the water-pipe, injured Bridget Gorman slightly, but painfully, by a blow from a fragment of iron. Several other servants in the room escaped. A piece of metal weighing 150 pounds, was thrown through a window into the street.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Samuel Knox, residing on Walnut street, was killed this morning by the explosion of a cooking range, the water-pipes having frozen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—An explosion took place at the Hercules Powder Works six miles from this city yesterday afternoon. Two Chinese workmen were killed, Cook, the foreman, was seriously injured afterwards by burning acids. It is stated that the explosion was caused by his intoxication. He will probably survive.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—A third explosion of the hot water pipes in the cooking range occurred at the Great Western Hotel, a small house of entertainment, this morning. Cause, frozen water in the pipes. Mrs. Hoess, wife of the proprietor, was injured by a stroke from a fragment, and by a scald.

A fourth explosion occurred in the private dwelling of Dr. P. F. Maley. No one injured.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 22.—The kitchen range at the house of E. S. Flint, Superintendent of the C., C., C. & I. C. Railway, exploded this morning with terrible force. The ceiling walls and furniture of the room were completely demolished. No one was hurt. The freezing of the water in the pipes was the cause of the explosion.

CITY AND SUBURBAN SCORCHINGS.

Destructive Fire on West Lake Street—Incipient Blaze in the North Division—Two Serious Fires in the Township of Hyde Park.

Yesterday morning, about half-past 9 o'clock, Officer Hinkley, of the Sixth Precinct Station, while travelling his beat on West Lake street, observed the first outbreak of what proved to be quite a serious fire. He saw smoke ascending in the space between the two frame buildings, Nos. 104 and 106, and upon entering the basement of the latter house discovered that a large patch of lathing and a portion of the floor was burning. The occupants of the premises were notified, and efforts were made to extinguish the flames by throwing pails of water upon them. These proved ineffectual, however, and a still alarm was given the steamer Williams by the police officer. By the time the engine got fairly to work the fire had spread considerably in No. 106, and had communicated to No. 104. An alarm was then sounded from the nearest box, calling in additional steamers. The usual unavoidable delay occurred in getting up streams, and meanwhile the fire was growing. The flames attacked No. 102, and jumped thence to No. 100. The intense cold retarded the work of the firemen to such an extent that a second alarm had to be turned in for further assistance, which was speedily rendered. The fire was then rapidly subdued. The record of loss is as follows: No. 106, two-story frame, owned by H. C. Miller, occupied as a saloon and restaurant by Peter Foute; damage to building, $500; damage to occupants' property, $1,000; no insurance in either case. No. 104, three-story frame, owned by Asa White, first floor occupied by Smith & Barton, commission merchants; upper stories occupied by B. Mansey, lodging-house keeper; damage to building, $2,500; insurance unknown; loss of commission firm, $5,000; insurance unknown. No. 102, three-story frame, owned by B. Mansey, upper story occupied by him as a lodging-house; total loss on building and furniture, $4,000; insurance, $1,000; first floor occupied by J. D. Wells, commission merchant; loss $500; fully insured. No. 100, owned by Dempster & Osborne, occupied by them on first floor as a commission house; loss on building and stock, $1,000; insurance, $1,500, in the Allemania, of Cleveland; second story occupied by Howard, painter; loss nominal. The fire originated in No. 106, owing to a defective chimney.

The alarm from Box 148, about half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a pile of shavings and a carpenter's bench in the basement of the two-story frame building, No. 81 Bremer street, owned and occupied by Charles Carlson. Loss slight.

SUBURBAN FIRES.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, the three brick dwellings: Nos. 876, 878, and 880 Cottage Grove avenue, were consumed by fire, together with their contents. The loss is estimated at $15,000, on which there is partial insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no alarm sounded, the locality being outside the city limits. Three engine companies sighted the fire, and rendered some service in saving contiguous buildings.

The hot-house and outbuildings attached to the Hyde Park Gardens, adjoining the Reform School, took fire about 7 o'clock last evening, and burned so fiercely for a time that the glare could be seen in the city. An alarm was sounded from Box 98, situated at the corner of Lake avenue and Pier street, in the extreme end of the South Division, and three or four engines responded to the summons. The firemen discovered, however, that the burning buildings were too far beyond the city limits for them to be of any service, and they accordingly returned. The loss cannot be correctly stated, but it will undoubtedly be very heavy. Mr. W. B. Farrell owns the gardens, and lives contiguous to them. His place of business in the city is near the corner of Harrison street and Wabash avenue.

POLITICAL.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 22.—In the House, yesterday, when the journal was being read, Mr. Cowan, of Jackson, called for the reading of the names of the members who voted on the second ballot for door-keeper the day before. That was the ballot on which more votes were cast than there were members present. After the reading ended Mr. Masterson said he was improperly recorded as voting for Whitaker, the caucus nominee of the Republicans, when in fact he voted for Candee, Independent Republican. This change would elect Candee, and a motion was made to correct the minutes to conform to the facts. The Republican members fought the motion by filibustering motions to take recess, points of order, etc., but finally a resolution to refer the matter to a Committee was adopted. The Committee reported that Candee was elected, and the journal was corrected.

Boyd, Democrat, offered a resolution declaring that the House having duly elected all the officers required, should be immediately declared duly and permanently organized under the plan of the Attorney General, and that a failure or refusal to do so would be bad faith to the Attorney General and the people of the State, which was voted down by the Republicans.

The Senate joint resolution to adjourn till Jan. 18 was adopted by the House, with the proviso that it should not be construed as recognizing the permanent organization of the Senate. The Lieutenant Governor had announced the Senate organized and ready for business several days ago, and when this proviso came back for concurrence, the Senate refused to concur, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor adjourned the Senate, despite its action.

The "Court Room" Legislature continues to hold daily session, and the Governor yesterday sent them a message recommending increased taxation 100 per cent. That body passed the bill authorizing the issue of $2,000,000 in bonds. Parsons, the permanent Speaker of the consolidated House, signed the "Court Room" bill while presiding in the Capital. The Lieutenant Governor did the same while presiding in the Senate in the Capitol. The Democrats say this duplication of Legislature, with the same officers presiding in both, argues bad faith, and they will again appeal to the Attorney General if it is not discontinued.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec., 22.—The House concurrent resolutions to adjourn at 10 o'clock a. m. on Sunday was amended by inserting 12 m.

The thanks of the Senate were presented to the President and the other elective officers.

The Governor's appointments of Trustees of the Normal School were confirmed.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution in relation to premiums for the new State House and authorizing the Special Committee to visit the capitals of adjoining States, which, after discussion, was lost.

Here the Senator, gave away to fun, offering resolutions intended for diversion, sending over the Chamber paper wads, loose volumes, etc., until 5 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned to Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Senate met at 10 a. m., but no clergyman being present, and no member prepared to officiate, adjourned till 2 p. m.

At 2 o'clock the Senate sent a message to the House informing that body that the Senate would visit in a body to be present at the closing exercises, and inviting the House to repair to the Senate for a like purpose.

At this point the Clerk of the House announced that the House had adjourned *sine die*.

The Senate took a recess till 7:30.

At the evening session, the Committee appointed to investigate the reason why the Auditor of State had not distributed the sinking fund, was authorized to set during the recess of the Senate.

The President of the Senate returned his acknowledgment for the complimentary resolution, and declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE.

The House met Saturday morning, Mr. Cuthern in the chair, and a resolution of thanks to the Speaker, for his impartiality and urbanity, was adopted.

The concurrent resolution for a Joint Committee to revise the judicial districts and circuits, with a view to equalizing the same and the labor of the Judges, was called up, and after being amended by inviting the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts to meet with them in this city and give them the benefit of their advice, was adopted.

The Senate concurrent resolution providing for the printing of the Assessment act, and forwarding six copies to each County Auditor, was concurred in.

Adjourned to Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

The House met at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, and was opened with prayer. Adjourned to 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session the Governor, through a Committee, announced that he had nothing further to communicate.

The Speaker delivered his valedictory, and declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—BEEVES—The market this week has been very tame, scarcely any activity being perceptible. The supply of cattle has been good, but buyers seemed to attend more for the purpose of examining the offerings of Christmas cattle than to make purchases. On Saturday there was a fair attendance of New York and Eastern buyers, who made purchases of some choice stock, but the large supply of poultry and game in market is a great drawback to the cattle trade at this season of the year. Then, again, large quantities of dressed beef of inferior quality are again arriving for the Eastern markets, shipped here by Nelson Morris, of Chicago, and buyers find it difficult to dispose of anything but first-class beeves, and even then at a price, that is not remunerative. Choice stock declined a fraction, and medium stock to the sale of which the business was chiefly confined, also fell from ¼@⅜c ₩ lb. Towards the close of the market on Saturday, holders became anxious, and submitted to a reduction in order to get the stock off their hands; but in spite of that, quite a large number were sent forward in first hands. The receipts this week were about 30 cars in excess of last week. Some of the finest cattle in market this week were from Illinois. Some of which weighed nearly 3,000 lbs. They were much admired and consequently found a ready sale. The best stock in market this week, is from Illinois, although some good Kentucky and Ohio beeves were among the offerings. The following are the ruling prices this week: Premium, $8.25@9.25; extra, $7.25@8.00; first quality, $6.00@7.00; second quality, $5.00@6.00; third quality, $3.50@4.50; inferior, $2.75@3.25.

MILCH COWS—Nothing of importance to report. Prices unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts are smaller this week by 45 cars, but still there was more in market than was required to meet the demand. The business during the whole week has been light, the purchases being principally for the local trade. Prices unchanged.

HOGS—The business is principally confined to dressed hogs, although some few sales of live stock have been made. Prices continue firm, with a fair supply.

HORSES—Some few car loads of horses have been received, but no business worthy of note has been transacted.

How Governor Kirkwood Once Rode into Washington, Iowa.

From the Cedar Rapids Republican.

It was prior to the days of general railroading in Iowa. The Republicans had nominated Samuel J. Kirkwood, and Democrats, Augustus Cæsar Dodge, for Governor of the State. A joint discussion had been arranged to take place at Washington, and the candidates were hourly expected to come, each in a private conveyance from the place of their last discussion. Only one man in the town owned a fine "turn-out," and he was a Democrat. It was decided to go out to meet Mr. Dodge at the brow of the neighboring hill, and escort him to town "in state."

The Republicans hearing of this, were at first cast down, as the Democrats had stolen a march on them. But it occurred to them, since they could not rival their opponents, they would burlesque them. So they pressed into service a four-ox team, hired a fife and drum and went out to meet the Republican candidate. The top of the hill, mentioned above, at seeing a four-horse carriage and a four-ox wagon waiting on either side of the road. The Democrat, as good luck would have it, was far in the rear. Kirkwood learning the situation, left his own team, and was escorted into town on a four-ox wood-wagon with martial music, and the applause that greeted him as he approached the public square, where the crowd was assembled, showed how the joke was appreciated. When Dodge arrived in his fine carriage, he was received in silence, and, it is said, was so chopfallen at the unexpected turn of affairs, that he did not do himself half justice in the joint discussion that followed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Woods and By-ways of New England."

Wilson Flagg, who wrote "Studies in Field and Forest," with its happy vernal touches, full of the shimmer of leaves, the odor of woods, the sheen of water, and the spirit of peace and thoughtfulness which such scenes inspire in the gentle mind, has given us another not less charming work. His "Woods and By-ways of New England,"—a handsome volume of 650 pages, beautifully illustrated with full-page photographs,—describes the domestic scenery, the trees, the shrubbery, the rustic landscape of New England. It is a work kindred to those of Thoreau and Walton, although, of course, differing from them widely. Mr. Flagg is eminently a child of Nature. His life has been passed in almost entire seclusion, hardly interrupted by a small circle of friends and kinsmen; for Mr. Flagg, as he shows by frequent references, abhors the commercial spirit, and does not think that men of letters and business men should become intimates. He has read but few books, and is not a member of any society, club, church, or institution, trade, profession, or organization. There is in so pure and untrammelled a life a fresh sweetness, like that of a spring morning. Here is a man for whom the pages of Ambition have no attraction; he thinks "every honor a man receives from the community to be a fetter upon his freedom of spirit and action." Crowds he flies. His wife and children, the creatures and plants of the forest and field, are his only companions. How such a dreamer, clean of heart, making no show, caring for no applause, free from hurry, indifferent to gain, careless of fame, would write, it is easy to see. His words will be like his life, and it like his thoughts, soft, gentle, sweet, even,—no rapid thought, no ambitious philosophizing, no strained images,—everything true, and nothing harsh. As he says in his preface, "I have aimed not so much to make a graphic picture of any scene from which a painter might, with his brush or pencil, obtain a copy on canvass, as, on the other hand, to make the reader feel as he would in the presence of it. I have also confined my descriptions to ordinary scenes. These alone have been my study. The objects that meet our view in our walks outside of any village in the country, the beauty of a plain cottage, and its picturesque inmates, with their baskets of whortleberries, and their bundles of dried herbs, and the common trees and shrubs of the forest and the wayside, form the subjects of my essays. From them I have studied the oracles of Nature; and in these pages I have given their interpretation as I have found them."

(Boston: Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Ministry of Song.

"The Ministry of Song" is a collection of verses of simple character, but great beauty, by Frances Ridley Havergal, daughter of an English clergyman well-known to lovers of sacred music by his Lyra Sacra.

(New York: DeWitt C. Lent & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Dickens' Best Thoughts.

Dickens, within three years of his death receives an honor which Shakspeare and Dante did not get for centuries from the concordance-makers and the gleaners for elegant extracts. In the "Cyclopædia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens," which is now being published monthly by E. J. Hale & Son, New York, Mr. F. C. DeFontaine gives brief biographical sketches of each chief character in Dickens' works, with descriptive passages from the author, an analysis of each plot, and the most moving, either to laughter or tears, of the scenes we all know so well. The work is well done, and gives a most delightful collection of short readings.

"A Summer Romance."

Miss Healy, the author of "Lakeville" and "The Home Theatre," gives us, in "A Summer Romance," a clever story, but one which betrays an allegiance to the stock characters of the novel-wright,—such as the pale but interesting heroine, the enthusiastic artist, and the cold man of the world,—which Miss Healy must shake off before she accomplishes the work which her other writings and this plainly show her to be capable of. She must learn, above all things, to be true, not to the traditions of the art she is practising, but to the nature from which alone the art can draw its life. The faults which strike the critic will not interfere with the general enjoyment of the story, which is certainly above the level of the novels of the day.

(Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Jean Ingelow's First Novel.

"Off the Skelligs" is Jean Ingelow's first novel. The Skelligs are needles on the British coast, and the main action of the story takes place on the yacht "Curlew," cruising along those shores, with the heroine of the story, her uncle and brother. They rescue the crew and passengers of a burning vessel. Among the latter is Brandon, the hero of the book. The story is good, as anything by Jean Ingelow would be; but it is certainly too long; 666 pages is too much, even of Jean Ingelow, at one time. The author's insight into child-nature, and her beautiful sympathy with the young illumine all her writings, and make the early pages of "Off the Skelligs" very attractive to people who are good enough to love and to be loved by children.

(Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Anecdote.

De Quincy gave it as his deliberate opinion that all anecdotes are lies; but, even if his startling paradox be true, it is also true there is a great deal of pleasure in reading racy lies. Lippincott (Philadelphia) has just published two massive volumes of anecdotes, collected by E. Paxton Hood. One is "the World of Religious Anecdotes," the other is "The World of Anecdotes." The anecdotes range over a wide field, and are amusing, sometimes instructive; but it is to be regretted that Mr. Hood did not edit them a little more freely, and make his book smaller and better.

(Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.)

The Moon.

In "The Moon," Mr. Guillemin has really performed the feat which the German burlesque ascribed to the Tall Student who took down the moon and brightened it up. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. (New York) publish a translation of his admirable little treatise by Miss M. G. Mead, edited by Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College, who adds nothing but a page or two of text. The merits of the original work are too well known to need mention here. We have long needed in English a popular presentation of what science has found in and about the moon, and the present edition is good, except for the change of name. "Wonders of the Moon" is not the title M. Guillemin gave his book; he called it "The Moon," and it is not asking too much that, in a reprint which is said to have been made in disregard of M. Guillemin's wishes, at least the identity of his work should be preserved.

Juvenile Literature.

"Mark Twain" said once, in a burst of cynicism brought on by the didos of the woman's-rights woman, that he would write a lecture in favor of allowing children to vote. Our Presidential germs would not be likely to thank "Mark" for this well-meant interference. They have, in the Republic of Letters, all the rights they want, and are now getting ready for the annual Christmas election of their story-telling Presidents, and Governors, and Representatives. Candidates are plenty. Instead of the hypocritical "Workingman's Friend," or the "People's Savior," or "Watch-Dog of the Treasury," which delude the adult voter, the pet titles in this canvass are such as the "Infants' Delight" and "The Children's Treasure," which, to drop the allegory, are two little books, handsomely illustrated in colors, designed to allure the youthful intellect into the walks of literature through the medium of easy reading lessons. "King Jolly-Book's Story-Book for Little Ones," and "The Royal Picture Alphabet," are of a similar character.

Other very beautiful juvenile works are: "The Little Canary Series," by Mrs. M. A. Osgood, in four volumes: "Little Canary," "Cousin Eugene," "Black Cato," and "Daisy;" and "Dick Travers Abroad," also in four volumes: "The Lost Tar, or Dick Travers in Africa;" "Palm Land, or Dick Travers in the Chagos Islands;" "On the Wave, or Aboard the 'Happy Jack;'" and "Little Cricket, or Dick Travers in London." The author is Miss Adelaide F. Samuels, and the series is illustrated, and spiced with enough adventure to enchant boyish readers.

James De Mille has begun "A Young Dodge Club Series," of which the first volume, "The Seven Hills," in which the Club do Rome, will be found amusing, except in the tiresome similarity which invests all Mr. DeMille's characters. They are all more or less silly and vulgar, and the persons and events of the present book look very much like those of the original "Dodge Club," viewed in miniature through the wrong end of an opera glass.

"The Children of Amity Court" is the last volume of the "Charley Roberts Series," by Miss M. L. Thurston.

"The Young Folks' History of England," by Isa Craig Knox, begins the history of the mother-country with the invasion of the Romans, B. C. 55, and brings it down to 1872. Of all histories, doubtless the hardest to write well is one for children. Miss Craig-Knox has accomplished this task with great skill and taste. Her work is condensed without being solid, and has the further advantage of being brought down to the most recent dates.

(The preceding works are published by Lee & Shepard, of New York, and are for sale by W. B. Keen & Cooke, Chicago.)

Roberts Bros. & Co., of Boston, publish "The Doll World Series," by Eleanor Grace D'Reilly, in three volumes: "Deborah's Drawer," "The Doll World," and "Daisy's Companions;" "The Tall Student," translated from the German by Charles T. Brooks; and "Very Young Americans," by Laura W. Ledyard,—a book of stories, poems, and pictures for very young Americans.

(Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Jacob Abbott always writes well for children, and "Force," in which he leaves his story-telling and gives the young people, in conversational style, the results of recent scientific investigations in mechanics and heat, is an admirable book. There are nearly a hundred illustrations in the book, some of them very attractive.

(New York: Harper Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Trowbridge's excellent story, "A Chance for Himself," which appeared in *Our Young Folks* this year, is published by Osgood & Co., Boston, in book-form, and is one of the best boys' book of the year.

(Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"Boarding-School Days," by Vieux Moustache, illustrated by F. O. C. Darley and Thomas Nast (New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.) contains much of the same good humor that made "Tom Brown" so popular. The scene of the book is laid in a popular school on the Hudson, and the adventures of life within its walls is told in a hearty style, free from extravagance or ill-breeding.

The National Constitution.

"The Constitution of the United States, for the Use of Schools and Academies," by George S. Williams, A. M., is published by the Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, Mass. There has always been a lack, in this country, of good manuals of constitutional law,—no doubt because this, which is one of the most essential studies, has been one of the most neglected. It is worldly wisdom to look into and master the whys and wherefores of government. This generation has seen thousands of millions of dollars sunk in the abyss of civil war, and hundreds of thousands of lives sacrificed, because of a difference of opinion on constitutional questions. While we give our Government discretionary power to levy upon our property indefinite taxes, and to direct a policy that may call on us to give up our lives in its defence; while there is between our political and our material welfare a connection so close that our very existence is the price of bad government,—it behooves sensible men to know something about constitutional law. It is not a pleasing sight to see ignorant multitudes intrusting to a designing few so potent an engine as our political machinery. All this is trite enough, but, like most trite things, it is disregarded. Mr. Williams, at least, has done his duty in preparing the book before us. This manual we think to be, in its field, the best we have yet seen. It does not, like the works of Lieber and Woolsey, go into the profound questions of political ethics and the springs of civil liberty; it has been prepared for more practical use, as a manual of constitutional law in schools and academies. The Constitution of the United States is given in synopsis and in full; after which, the preamble, each article and section, is taken up separately, analyzed, and explained. To fit the book for class-room use, it is put in the form of questions and answers. Its value is greatly enhanced by the constant reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court on points which have required judicial construction. The present edition is admirably adapted for use in the schools of this State, as, in addition to this full exposition of the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Illinois is given in full. Washington's Farewell Address, the Declaration of Independence, and the Articles of Confederation of 1778, are printed in the Appendix. Mr. Williams has received warm testimonials as to the value of his work from the Professors of Law in Harvard and Yale, the Chief Justice of Vermont, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and other high authorities.

Reminiscences of the War.

In "Three Years in the Federal Cavalry" (New York: Ferguson & Co.), Captain Willard Glazier gives, in the form of a diary, the adventures of the cavalry service of the Army of the Potomac during the War. This story of raids, expeditions, and fights was noted down from day to day,—"sometimes in camp, sometimes during the halt of the march, again at the bivouac-fire, and often jotted down with pencil during the lull of battle. Although Captain Glazier tells us this in a half-apologetic way, he nor we have any reason to regret it, for by no other means could he have given his story the lifelike and unflagging interest which it has caught from the scenes thus daguerreotyped. Among the pleasant points about the book is the simple, unpretending style of its language. Old cavalrymen and veterans of the war will find it full of delightful reminiscences of their soldier life; and those who look upon war as a thing to be enjoyed for its romance, afar from the tented field, will find more than passing amusement in its pages.

(Algernon Owens, Chicago.)

Books Received.

FOUR PHASES OF MORALS: SOCRATES, ARISTOTLE, CHRISTIANITY, UTILITARIANISM. By JOHN STUART BLACKIE, F. R. S. E. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.; Chicago: Hadley Bros.

ENGLISH LITERATURE CONSIDERED BY AN INTERPRETER OF ENGLISH HISTORY: A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION. By HENRY COPPEE, LL.D. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger; Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

MY LAST CRUISE: WHERE WE WENT AND WHAT WE SAW; Being an Account of Visits to the Malay and Loochoo Islands, the Coasts of China, Japan, etc., etc. By A. W. HABERSHAM, U. S. N. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

CHRISTOPHER CROOKED; A CHRISTMAS STORY. By W. E. HATHAWAY. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

AT HIS GATES. By MRS. OLIPHANT. Library of Choice Fiction. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

LITTLE BOBTAIL; OR THE WRECK OF THE PENOBSCOT. By OLIVER OPTIC. The Yacht Club Series. With Thirteen Illustrations. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: W. G. Holmes.

THE HIGHER MINISTRY OF NATURE VIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN SCIENCE, AND AS AN AID TO ADVANCED CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY. By JOHN R. LEIFCHILD, A. M., with an introduction by HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor of the University of New York. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons, Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co.

MRS. SKAGGS' HUSBANDS; AND OTHER SKETCHES. By BRET HARTE. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

BACKLOG STUDIES. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, Author of "My Summer in a Garden." Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

BERTRAM RAYMOND; OR, THE CRUISE OF THE DOLPHIN. By HELEN HARCOURT. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE LAWS OF ILLINOIS; ACTS OF 1871 AND 1872 INCLUDED. Springfield: E. L. & W. L. Gross.

JACK AND GILL. By L. A. GARRIGHT, Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

THE NURSERY TREASURY. By HARRIET B. MCKEEVER. With Nine Handsome Illustrations. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

THE GREEKS OF TO-DAY. By CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN, Late Minister Resident of the United States at Athens. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

HINTS ON DRESS; OR, WHAT TO WEAR, WHEN TO WEAR IT, AND HOW TO BUY IT. By ETHEL C. GALE.

THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A. In Two Volumes; Vol. 1. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

HOBB'S ARCHITECTURE: CONTAINING DESIGNS AND GROUND-PLANS FOR VILLAS, COTTAGES, AND OTHER EDIFICES ADAPTED TO THE UNITED STATES. By ISAAC H. HOBBS & SON. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co.

A LONELY LIFE. By J. A. ST. JOHN BLYTHE. Philadelphia: J. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Arrived: Steamship Australia, from Glasgow. The Portsmouth has sailed for the South Pacific Exploring Expedition. Arrived: Steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool.

EVANSTON.

The People Aroused and a Fire Department Organized.

Coming Events—Evanston Preparing for a Very Merry Christmas.

The fire on last Friday night roused the citizens of Evanston to such an extent as to induce a goodly number of them to assemble themselves together, on Saturday evening, in the Town Hall, to discuss and take action upon some means to prevent the further burning of this beautiful suburb. There were about fifty of the most energetic citizens present. Eli Gage, Esq., was nominated and elected Chairman of the meeting.

J. H. Kedzie first addressed the Chair, and moved that the discussion of the water-works question be postponed until some time when there should be a more general assemblage of the people of Evanston, and that a meeting for this purpose should be held in Lyon's Hall one week from this evening, that all of the citizens interested in the safety and welfare of the village should be urged to come out on that occasion. This motion was adopted.

T. C. Hoag, Esq., then made a few pointed remarks, saying that it was to be sincerely hoped that the citizens would not adjourn without taking some immediate action, for, if this was not done, their insurance would surely be increased at least one hundred per cent. He, therefore, moved that the Trustees of the town be requested to make the purchase of a Babcock Fire Engine just as soon as they could possibly do so.

After considerable discussion this motion was carried.

C. J. Gilbert, Esq., the President of the Board of Trustees, stated as a result of his investigation, that a Gardner Engine would cost $1,500, and that a Babcock Engine, of a proper size for the village of Evanston, would cost $2,00; and now that the citizens had voted to have an engine, he hoped that some one would make a motion to instruct the Trustees to also purchase the necessary equipments for a good Hook and Ladder Company.

T. C. Hoag moved that the Trustees be instructed to make such a purchase.

E. S. Taylor moved as a substitute to that motion, that the Trustees should also be requested to at once effect the organization of a fire company under some one head, whose services should be voluntary. This was heartily supported by very appropriate remarks from L. J. Gage, Mr. Hook, J. H. Kedzie, and others, and when put to the house was unanimously carried.

Mr. Kedzie said that he, for one, hoped that the purchase would be a very neat one, so that none of the citizens would be ashamed to be seen drawing it through the streets.

Now that some definite action has been taken, and a company is to be at once organized, it is to be hoped that in the future the willing citizens will not be obliged to stand idly by and watch the lazy flames burn down their dwellings, but that there will be chosen a leader, who will find work for all to do.

The meeting adjourned until the Trustees should call another.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

On Christmas eve there is to be a festival and Sunday School sociable in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The exercises will consist in the hanging of presents on the Christmas Tree for the poor of the community, in tableaux, in speeches, and in singing. A very pleasant time is anticipated by both young and old.

The Presbyterian Church is now being very tastily decorated for the coming holidays. There is to be a Christmas eve festival, when there will be recitations and dialogues by the Sunday School children, but the most interesting part of all will be the "Santa Claus" and the Christmas Tree.

The Scandinavian Sunday School will hold their festival on Christmas night. All the public are invited by them to be present.

On the evening of Holy Innocents' Day, Saturday, Dec. 28, the St. Mark's Church will hold a Sunday School festival.

There will be an entertainment in the Congregational Church on to-morrow evening, when Mother Goose's Melodies will be represented by the members of the Sunday School.

With all of these festivities Evanston should surely have a merry Christmas.

"THE SOCIAL WORLD."

"Pleasant Times for Pleasant People in Chicago."

(Not from the Sunday Times.)

Masters Peter and Bobby Macready, residing at 3142 Bangs street, have issued cards for a sled party, if the weather serves, on Wednesday next. Visitors will bring their own lollipops.

The Misses Jane and Louisa Scroggs, of No. 1 Banister street, will receive their little friends hereafter at 6½ o'clock, their parents having fixed bed-time at 8 p. m. throughout the winter.

A very charming *soiree dansante* is on the *tapis* at ——, No. —— street, on Wednesday evening. As the occasion is strictly select, only invited guests can be informed. Edwards' Directory, for 1872, has been adopted as standard authority for the list.

One of the most *recherche* affairs of the season took place at No. 18½ Wolverine avenue, on Friday night, the occasion being the nuptials of the coachman of one of our millionaires with the fair daughter of the cook to one of Chicago's most distinguished and hospitable mansions, only recently thrown open by the return of these leaders of society from a tour to Oshkosh. The bride was dressed in puffed tarletan (our readers will discover some of the puffing) *en train*, imported from Saginaw. White gloves completed a *tournure* at once simple and elegant. The groom arrived in a clarence and pair, leaving the box in charge of a friend. Rev. Peter Pillicoddy, assisted by Rev. Abraham Dinks and Rev. Poundworthy Pilgarlick, officiated. The festivities would have been protracted to a late hour but the groom was hastily sent for to take a party home from McVicker's. No cards. The happy pair hope to leave for Waukegan in the course of the week.

The reporter has been permitted, on terms of the strictest confidence, to examine a bridal *trousseau* just prepared in readiness for a forthcoming marriage event, and took occasion to remark to the expectant bride's mother, who conducted the show, that a few more pairs of woollen stockings might be desirable, should the weather hold as at present. The observation was not well received, apparently, for, as he was lifted out over the door-mat, he heard that somebody was an ass. It would be obviously improper to mention names, in this connection.

The elegant caterer, Jynkyns, at No. —— avenue, reports an order for seventeen maroon ices, and six dozen jellies, for Thursday evening. That lavish provider of feasts, Byng, of No. ——, reports that he has carte-blanche for ices and meringues for Wednesday evening. We have similar data from eleven other caterers. Some parties are evidently in discussion, and we have the names from sources as above, or shall procure them from any of the Bookstores or Circulating Libraries, where data may be left.

The Colorado River Expedition.

Professor Powell, who has been making an examination of the canon of the Colorado River, and other points in Southern Utah, and in Arizona, during the past year, returned to Salt Lake on Thursday of last week. He has been spending the summer in Southern Utah, not in Northern Arizona, completing the survey of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, and its tributary canons. His last work was a survey of the Wingkaret Mountains, a group of over sixty volcanic cones, standing on the brink of the Grand Canon. Many of them have well-defined craters, and exhibit evidences of very late activity. He has also been engaged in examining a series of great vaults, running from the Grand Canon north, varying from 50 to 150 miles in length. These vaults are fractures in the crust of the earth, and the country rock has dropped down on one side of the fracture from a few hundred to two or three thousand feet. Through these fissures vast quantities of molten rock have poured out, forming extensive groups of volcanic mountains. The mountains mentioned above are of this character.

The Salt Lake *Journal* says that Professor Powell will go on to Washington and spend the winter preparing his report, and that Professor Thompson, of the expedition, will remain in the field and continue the explorations.

Professor Powell has spent a large portion of five years exploring the country inhabited by the Ute Indians, and has given much attention to their language and customs. The *Journal*, quoted above, says: "He has discovered among these Indians of Utah an extensive system of mythology, with wonderful personages, whose history is an account of creation and an explanation of the present order of things as understood by the superstitious red man. He has discovered, too, an interesting body of poetry, simple songs of the beauties of nature, the deeds of gods and illustrious men, and songs of love and songs of longing. During all this time, also, he has been making collections to illustrate the state of Indian arts. There are several wagon loads of these specimens, which go the Smithsonian Museum."

Shocking Acts by Medical Students.

A Montreal correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says: "The medical students at Victoria College, Montreal, are becoming the disgrace of the city, and are reported to be completely beyond the control of the Professors. A few days ago, a party of them stole a body from their own dissecting-room, took it to McGee Medical College, received their price, and had a drunken spree on the proceeds. Since then, they have been accused of stealing, in broad daylight, a corpse from the Hotel Dieu, their own hospital, only dead a few hours and unburied; of taking it to a college and selling it, and spending the money in a similar way."

DIED.

THOMPSON—Sunday, Dec. 22, Eliza A. Barker, wife of Wm. Thompson, aged 33 years.

Funeral at her late residence, 102 West Adams-st., Tuesday at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's

CELEBRATED

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.

A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,

Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,

MANUFACTURED AT

SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimatized persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

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FULLER & FULLER,
LORD SMITH & CO.,
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.

GENERAL NOTICES.

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INBOND from the different ports of EUROPE to the UNITED STATES, and CANADAS. Goods forwarded without delay in New York from Transhipment or Custom's Examination. NO CHARGE FOR FORWARDING AT NEW YORK.

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Freight for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco. Also for Dubuque, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, and all intermediate points in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Northern Iowa. Rates made and Bills of Lading issued by H. WARFIELD, Contracting Agent.

TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT, OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the Warrants for the collection of State and County Taxes for the year 1872, are now in the hands of Town Collectors. Payment may be made as follows:

North Chicago—To John B. Walsh, at 129 North Clark-st.
South Chicago—To J. W. Tappan, at 161 LaSalle-st.
West Chicago—To A. L. Morrison, Room 10 Masonic Hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.
Hyde Park—To James H. Ely, at 161 LaSalle-st.
Lake—To Daniel Burcky, at 158 LaSalle-st.
Cicero—To Andrew O. Butler, at 143 West Washington-st.
Lake View—To Martin Van Allen, at Room 16, No. 162 LaSalle-st.
Evanston—To Henry Oakes, at Evanston, Cook County, Ill.
JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, at their office, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of eleven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
CHARLES HENROTIN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The Town Collectors of all the towns of Cook County, have returned their books for State and County Taxes for 1871, to the County Collector (east wing of old Court House). Tax-payers who have not paid, and wish to save costs, must pay at once.
J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

MR. L. BAUM

has re-opened the business of MR. STEARNS, No. 156 Twenty-second-st., where he is offering BOOKS, STATIONERY, and HOLIDAY GOODS at reduced prices. Please give him a call.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1872.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking office, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
J. McK. SANGER, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Monday) evening, in Hall, 681 West Lake-st., at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the M. M. degree. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

$20,000!

PAWNBROKER'S SALE

We will sell at

Public Auction,

At our Store, No. 85 and 87 Market-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 23 and 24, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., the whole of the

Unredeemed Pledges to Date,

Of Mr. A. Goldsmith, 468 State-st., consisting of a large assortment of Diamond Pins, Rings and Studs, Clusters and Solitaires, from one to two and a half carats, 1 magnificent Diamond Set, 150 Gold American, Swiss and English Watches, 400 Silver Watches, assorted, solid Gold Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, Opera Glasses, &c., &c.

The whole to be sold without reserve, for cash, in order to rearrange the business on a new basis as early as possible after New Year.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Great Peremptory Sale

OF

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES

HELD BY THE

GRAND CENTRAL LOAN OFFICE,

No. 465 State-st.,

On Monday and Tuesday, Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 23 and 24, at 3 o'clock and 7 1-2 o'clock,

CONSISTING OF

$10,000 Worth of

Diamond Sets, Rings, and Pins.
Gold and Silver Watches.
Beautiful Gold Jewelry.
Vest and Opera Chains.
Pins, Rings, Lockets.
Clocks, Opera Glasses.
Ladies' Furs.

Also a splendid line of Fancy Goods for Holiday Presents. Sale positive and without reserve. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

CONTINUED SALE

OF

Unredeemed Pledges

HELD BY

A. LIPMAN,

Pawnbroker,

By auction, Monday, Dec. 23, 1872, at the salesrooms of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Pins, and Sets in great variety, Fine Gold Jewelry, Opera and Vest Chains, Lockets, Guns, Cutlery, Opera Glasses, Mantel Clocks, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, &c.
By order of A. LIPMAN.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Shirts and Drawers, Woollens, Furs, Fancy Goods, and a stock of Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
At Butters' Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
The stock is fresh and desirable.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Horses, Carriages, Cutters, and Harness

On TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Exchange, 28, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2,000 Volumes of

MISCELLANEOUS

AND

CLASSICAL BOOKS

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

WE SHALL CLEAN OUT,

On Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

800 CASES

MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS', & CHILDREN'S

Boots and Shoes.

A good line of WOMEN'S and MISSES' wear will be offered, and they WILL GO which buyers should make a note of.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

CHRISTMAS PREENTS

FINE FUR SETS, SHELL BOXES, AND FANCY GOODS,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Our Tuesday's Auction Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

Piece Goods, Clothing, & Gents' Furnishing Goods,

WILL ALSO INCLUDE

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

Fancy Toilet Soaps, and a line of Men's and Boys' Caps, Turbans, and Army Clothing.
SALE TUESDAY, DEC. 24, AT 9½ A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

Peremptory Sale of Property,

69 WEST MONROE-ST.,

LOT 40x129 TO 16 FT. ALLEY,

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock
Title perfect, with full abstract to date. Sale to be on the premises.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

Our Next Dry Goods Sale

will take place on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, AT 10 O'CLOCK. Large line of goods, including some fine goods for holiday trade.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

LARGE AUCTION SALE of FURNITURE, At 196 Carroll-st., between Peoria and Green, MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of Parlor, Dining-room, Kitchen, and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Bedding, Pictures, Crockery, Tinware, Glassware, &c., also, one good Sewing Machine. Sale positive, without reserve.
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LATEST DESIGNS

China, richly gilded an
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logne and Liquor Sets, Parian
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Chairs, Foot Rests, Ottoman
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